The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1871. NO. 157.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

PARTNERS WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

AGENTS WANTED.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINANCIAL.

TO LEASE.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The Paraguay Matter Finally Disposed of.

Treasury Order for the Redemption of 3 Per Cent Certificates.

Western Census Returns.

Search Ordered for a Missing War Vessel.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DEBATE ON THE PARAGUAY RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The debate in the House on the Paraguay affair of Minister Washburne, excited more attention than on yesterday. The speeches of Messrs. Beck, Dawes and Voorhees, in favor of the majority resolutions, were strong and effective. Mr. Banks said he did not regard the resolutions as a censure of the Admirals, but a censure of the Navy Department for its assumption of superiority to, and independence of, the State Department, in instructions to naval officers abroad. Mr. Willard, of Vermont, and Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, opposed the majority resolutions. Mr. Wood, of New York, said this was a mere controversy, and both sides were in the wrong.

A MISSING WAR VESSEL.

RAILROAD BILL.

LAND BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS.

CENSUS RETURNS.

OHIO PUBLIC LANDS.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

INDIANIANS BANQUETED.

SOCIABLES.

[To the Associated Press.]

ORDER FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THREE PER CENT CERTIFICATES.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

IMMIGRATION.

SPRAGUE'S CASE.

PERSONAL.

Senator Sherman has returned to Ohio, to attend the funeral of his niece.

BANQUET TO GENERAL SCHENCK.

THE ARMY.

SAN DOMINGO.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

THE PARAGUAY RESOLUTIONS.

MILITARY LAND BOUNTY.

OBJECTION MADE.

Telegraphic Summary.

Another Daring Express Robbery.

The Mississippi Central Railroad Disaster.

The Oil Trade.

Foreign Markets.

New Orleans Market.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Matters at Springfield.

The Senatorial Contest—Facts and Speculations.

Senate and House Republican Caucuses Last Evening.

Busybodies Anxious Concerning the Composition of the House Committees.

Salaries of Cook County Judges.

Annual Messages of the Governors of Indiana and Missouri.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6.—The number of outside friends of Logan has materially diminished, many Chicagoans and some United States officials having left the city.

SENATE CAUCUS.

THE CANVASS FOR THE SENATORSHIP—INCREASE OF THE EXCITEMENT—A LADIES' LOBBY IN ATTENDANCE—A NEW ELEMENT IN SPRINGFIELD POLITICS—ITS CHARM AND ITS SUCCESS—AN ADVANTAGE OVER GOVERNOR OGLESBY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

THE COMMITTEES.

WAREHOUSE BILL.

RAILROADS.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Wilkins.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

RULES.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

JUDICIAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

THE VOTE AT THE STATE ELECTION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SEATS DRAWN.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

STATIONERY AND FIXTURES.

NOT IN ORDER.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

THE FAVORED ONES.

INDIANA.

SENATE.

HOUSE.

MISSOURI.

NEBRASKA.

OHIO.

MICHIGAN.

INSURANCE.

UNDERWRITING, 1870.

BANKRUPTCY of the Insurer, LOSS to the Public, and INSECURITY for the Future,

Represent, in many instances, the results of the season's business.

AT THE CLOSE of a year of annual disaster, and after affording protection to property to the extent of

One Hundred and Forty Millions,

THE HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.

Is permitted to assure its patrons, as the result of LEGITIMATE and CONSERVATIVE Underwriting, of INCREASED ABILITY to encounter future disasters, and afford protection to heavy mercantile values.

STATEMENT.

ASSETS.

LIABILITIES.

Business Solicited on Paying Terms.

S. M. MOORE & CO., CITY AGENTS.

C. F. BISSELL, General Agent for Western Department.

WATER-PROOF BOOTS.

A NEW DISCOVERY!

A VENTILATING WATER-PROOF LASTING BOOT.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

NEW BOOKS.

Hubbard's Ancestral Register, New Edition, Revised and Improved.

AUCTION SALES

By FRANK A. LEONARD, Office, 36 Winter-st., Boston, Mass.

VALUABLE ORIGINAL

OIL PAINTINGS,

Rare, Antique, Buhl, and other Costly

FURNITURE,

Sevres and other Rare and Costly

CHINA,

Gobelin Tapestry, Genuine Bronzes, Statuary, Armor, etc.,

Comprising the Entire Furniture, Rare and Exquisite Objects of Art, etc., of the

"Deacon House,"

Corner of Washington and Concord-sts., Boston, Mass. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,

SEVRES CHINA

ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK Every Wednesday and Thursday.

QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW.

CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, SIBERIA, RUSSIA, SAMARIA.

PEW RENTAL.

THE ANNUAL PEW RENTAL

EDUCATIONAL.

INGLESIDE SEMINARY, 1532 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

EUGENE, The Great & Wilson Prima Donna, will appear in Burlesque Opera, at the MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A large, light, dry, and pleasant basement, with good entrance. Apply to T. WILSON, 151 Dearborn-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING!

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER **Clothing,** FOR **Men's & Boys' Wear,** AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

BELDING'S SUCCESSORS.

96 & 98 RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER DEARBORN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FAMILY.

It is handsomely illustrated, and has for contributors some of the most eminent and attractive writers in the country. Among these are:

Prof. James De Mille, Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Rebecca H. Davis, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Louisa M. Alcott.

Subscription Price, $1.50.

Send for a Specimen Copy.

PERRY MASON & CO., 151 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

CLOTHING.

ELY,

Draper and Tailor,

3 & 4 WASHINGTON-ST.

All Garments sold by us during January and February, 1871, will be at TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT from our LOWEST CASH RATES.

Importer of FINE WOOLLENS for GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

AMERICAN LIVERY, Artistically Furnished.

SHIRTS to measure. Choice Neck Wear, Gloves, &c.

ESTABLISHED, 1854.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE GLYCERINE OIL EXPLOSION, By the Renowned John Mulligan, Sr., at the MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The interest of Charles R. Booth, deceased, in the firm of Otis W. Booth & Co., New York, and Booth, Linsly & Co., Chicago, terminated Dec. 31, 1870. The New York business will be continued by Otis W. Booth and John H. Linsly, under firm name of BOOTH & LINSLY, and the Chicago business, as heretofore, by BOOTH, LINSLY & CO.

Chicago, Jan. 5, 1871. 25 South Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CHARLES B. SAWYER & CO.

Chicago, January 2, 1871.

FIRM CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Towner K. Webster is this day admitted to an interest in my business from date. Style and name of firm, Goebel & Webster. JOHN GOEBEL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of FARGO, FALES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES H. FARGO, HENRY D. FALES, SAM'L M. FARGO.

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES H. FARGO, SAM'L M. FARGO, JOHN BENHAM.

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

WILLIAM H. FITCH, NICHOLAS O. WILLIAMS, EDWARD TWITTY, EDMUND OLMSTEAD.

Chicago, December 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM H. FITCH, NICHOLAS O. WILLIAMS, EDMUND OLMSTEAD.

Chicago, January 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

L. M. HALLOWELL & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD, SAMUEL FRANK, LOUIS LINDHEIM.

Jan. 6, 1871.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

MUNN & CO.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

MUNN & CO. 37 Park Row N.Y.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

A young man with from $15,000 to $25,000 cash, to join an established firm in the manufacture and sale of furniture. Must be thoroughly responsible and qualified. Communications, stating name and address, strictly confidential. Address O P, Tribune office.

Trotting Colt.

FOR SALE.

CAN'T BE EXCELLED!

SCHWEIZER, 151 Madison-st.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE OLDEST, AND LARGEST, AND MOST PERFECT MANUFACTORY in the UNITED STATES.

45,000 NOW IN USE!

PRICES REDUCED

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S

ORGANS & MELODEONS

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL NOTICES.

International Financial Agencies,

OFFICES, NEW YORK. LONDON.

CAUTION!

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTURERS.

HYDE PARK TAXES NOW DUE.

JAMES H. ELY, Collector.

EARLY CLOSING NOTICE.

Our Store will be closed at 6 o'clock p. m. on Saturdays until March 1. D. B. FISK & CO. Chicago, Jan. 6, 1871.

ANNUAL MEETING.

J. K. MURPHY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

REVOLVING KALEIDOSCOPES.

BARKLEY & CO., 26 John-st., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

JOHNSON AND POWERS, The Great Sensational Dancers, will appear at the MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Election Notice.

HERMANN BENZE, Secretary. January 7, 1871.

Election Notice.

HERMANN BENZE, Secretary. January 7, 1871.

Election Notice.

HERMANN BENZE, Secretary. January 7, 1871.

Election Notice.

January 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

NOTICE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THOMAS HOOKLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

NOTICE.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

For Milwaukee and Sheboygan.

THE IRON-CLAD STEAMER

ST. JOSEPH,

MEDICAL.

1826 Use the "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." 1870

GIFT CONCERT.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

$11,000 IN CASH PRIZES.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

MILWAUKEE BOAT CLUB,

At Music Hall, Milwaukee, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1871.

Tickets of Admission, $2.00.

IN GREENBACKS.

1	Gift	$3,000
1	Gift	1,000
1	Gift	500
10	Gifts of $100 Each	1,000
20	Gifts of $50 Each	1,000
100	Gifts of $20 Each	2,000
100	Gifts of $15 Each	1,500
100	Gifts of $10 Each	1,000
333	Gifts in all	$11,000

10,000 TICKETS ISSUED AT $2.00 EACH.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF TICKETS FOR CHICAGO:

J. A. WOLFORD, 123 Clark-st.

H. HARGIS, 53 Clark-st.

J. E. GRANT, 101 Dearborn-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE INIMITABLE UNSWORTH, The Black Demosthenes, will speak at the MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

New 7-30 Gold Loan

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

GOLD PAYMENT.

PERFECT SAFETY.

THE MORTGAGE.

PROFITABLENESS.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.

HOW TO GET THEM.

FOR SALE BY

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

47 South Clark-st., Chicago,

General Agents for the Northern Pacific 7-30 Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN,

Money to Turn Corners AND TO LOAN

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1871. 1871.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Radical Republican Newspaper of the West.

ITS PLATFORM:

REVENUE TARIFF,

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

DAILY:

TRI-WEEKLY:

WEEKLY:

And Larger Clubs at Same Rates.

Money by Draft, Express, Money Order, or Registered Letter, Can be Sent at Our Risk.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ACT AS AGENT WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH POSTERS AND SPECIMEN COPIES.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless ordered from this office.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

KANSAS CITY & MEMPHIS RAILWAY,

Greene and Dade Co. Divisions.

Proposals for Transportation on the Missouri River.

ARTESIAN WELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

PUMPS.

STEAM PUMPS, HAND PUMPS, FORCE PUMPS.

The Chicago Tribune.

Rates of Subscription (payable in advance).
[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1871.

A PARTISAN CONSPIRACY.

The Democratic members of the House, or a portion of them, are making themselves ridiculous by their factious opposition to the Cook County delegation. The claim that this county is entitled only to fifteen seats in the House, is simply absurd. The population of Cook County *entitles* it to twenty-two members. This is not disputed. But it is attempted to place such a construction upon Section 14 of the schedule, and Section 7 of the legislative Article as will deprive the county of one-third of its just representation, and leave 120,000 people without any representation.

If the provisions of the new constitution, which prescribe the mode of apportionment, are susceptible of more than one construction, that one must be accepted which does justice and avoids injustice, and nothing short of a plain and peremptory constitutional mandate, leaving no discretion to the Legislature, should cause the House to eject seven of its members, fairly elected, and each representing not less than 17,000 citizens.

But the case under consideration is one in which these seven members-elect can only be disturbed by a forced, technical, and improper construction of the letter of the constitution, and by a palpable and malicious violation of its spirit and the intention of its framers.

It was manifestly the *intention* of the convention to give every county all the members to which its population entitled it. No other purpose was suggested or proposed by any member. There was no intention expressed to make an exception of Cook County, and no member ever said, in debate, committee, or in report, that Cook County had been arbitrarily reduced to fifteen seats in the House, regardless of population.

The 200,000 clause of the now defunct Section 7 of the legislative article is a thing in *future*. It rests on a contingency which could not happen until after the election and assembling of the present Legislature.

It was necessary first for Section 7 to be adopted before the Legislature could take cognizance of it or be bound by it; and, secondly, it was necessary for a Legislature to be elected in November, 1870, and to assemble in 1871, before that clause could possibly come into force. But minority representation was adopted, and Sections 7 and 8 were *voted out* of the constitution, and that clause is, therefore, null and void. Suppose it had not been rejected by the people, it would first become a rule of action for the Legislature six months after the ratification of the constitution on the 2d of July, 1870; but suppose it were now a part of the constitution, could this Legislature, in apportioning the State for Representatives, reduce Cook County to fifteen members at the next election, in November, 1872? Of course not, for Section 7 declares that "every county or district having a population not less than the ratio and three-fifths shall be entitled to two Representatives, and for each additional number of inhabitants equal to a ratio (1-153 part of the State) one Representative." The next sentence says: "Counties having over 200,000 inhabitants may be divided into districts, each entitled to not less than three, nor more than five, Representatives."

Under this claim the Legislature would be obliged to give Cook County not less than *five* districts, in order to provide for the 22 members, if it divided the county at all. It will be perceived that the clause does not require this county to be divided. The power is left discretional with the General Assembly. It might direct the whole delegation to be elected by general ticket, or [illegible] divide the county into sufficient districts to include all the seats [illegible] population.

This [illegible] the other contingency, the first being the ratification of the section [illegible]. Then Section 18 directs the Governor and Secretary of State to apportion the members of the House "in accordance with the rules and principles announced in the article on the Legislative Department of this constitution,"—that is, in accordance with the rules of Sections 7 and 8. The "rule and principle" of these sections is that every county shall have as many Representatives as its population and fractions of population entitle it to. The clause relating to a county having 200,000 inhabitants has nothing to do with the "rule and principle" which the Governor is directed to follow, as it depends upon a future contingency which may never happen, and, at all events, cannot happen until long after the Governor's power in the case has been exhausted. That 200,000 clause could, in no event, come into force until after January 3, 1871, whereas the Governor's powers under Sections 18 and 14 of the schedule expired on the 23d of September, 1870.

Any rules or principles deduced from the 200,000 clause are only *contingent rules*, and could not be applied by the Governor until after the contingency occurs. And it was just there where the Governor, in his first proclamation, committed his error. He supposed himself bound by a contingent rule, not then in existence, so to speak. For, mark the point, the Legislature was not directed to divide Cook County at all, but was merely permitted to do so. The clause was, therefore, in any view of the case, dormant or in abeyance until after January, 1871, and might never be, acted upon. Consequently, the Governor had nothing whatever to do with that clause. It was non-existent so far as his duties were concerned, and must be passed over by him as an inchoate provision beyond his purview. But if Sections 7 and 8 had been adopted by the people, and the contingency under the 200,000 clause had come to be acted on by this Legislature, it would be obliged to give Cook its full representation, no matter whether it was carved into districts or allowed to remain as a single district. The intention, rule, or principle of that clause was to accord this county its just number of members in any event, and the county cannot be deprived of them, except by a gross violation of the constitution and of the principle of justice and equity. We are surprised that any portion of the Legislature is engaged in a partisan plot to deprive any part of the people of Illinois of their just representation in the General Assembly.

Some sixteen years ago, the city of Racine, Wisconsin, subscribed $300,000 in aid of railroads. The bonds were issued, but the railroads were a failure. For a few years the interest was paid, but the burden was too great, and the city practically repudiated the whole debt. Nevertheless, the ruin had been wrought. Racine was set back. Capital and industry took alarm, and, through twelve years or more, the city has been struggling to recover from the misfortune that had fallen upon her. A number of citizens formed a "Racine Bond Association," and have been [illegible] buying up the city bonds as they could [illegible], and on the 1st of January they made an exhibition of accounts. The outstanding city bonds, with accumulated interest, amounted to $653,277.28. The local bondholders voted to fund their bonds in new ten-year bonds, bearing 10 per cent interest, to an amount equal to what the bonds cost them, and interest at 10 per cent. By this arrangement, the nominal amount of the debt was reduced from $653,277 to $[illegible]. The holders of the other bonds have been [illegible] to tax itself shavelly to pay the interest and principal of this debt, and thus release Racine from the load which has so long borne her to the dust. There are twenty other cities in Wisconsin upon whom the same blight of railroad subscriptions has fallen, who are not so fortunate as Racine. Though no interest is paid, the bonds are held by those who can wait, and these bonds stand in the way of any growth of the cities. The debt is accumulating rapidly. In the meantime capital avoids all places where a judgment and execution against the city may be enforced at any moment by the United States Marshal. What is true of these Wisconsin cities is equally true of numerous counties and towns in that State, and sooner or later we shall have the same wreck and ruin in various localities in Illinois.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

We see the opinion expressed that the present war in Europe is the last great conflict between civilized nations. It is said the sense of the horror and wickedness of war has become of late so strong, the judgment of the civilized world denouncing its cruelty and guilt so potent, and the voice of the people, who must bear nearly all the slaughter and devastation, so much more controlling in public affairs, that they will forbid the renewal hereafter of such scenes of slaughter and suffering. We cannot assent so fully as we wish we might to this hopeful opinion. We remember how common it has been in the past to gather comfort and support, in the midst of great wars and civil convulsions, from the thought that they were the last sharp pangs and pains of travail, bringing forth a new and more glorious birth. Amid the tremendous scenes and terrors of the first French revolution, the overthrow of old kingdoms and dynasties, and the upheaval of new empires and strange thrones, amid the shock and fury of raging peoples and warring hosts, that seemed to shake the very foundations of old Europe, the faith and hope were ever cherished that all this conflict and confusion, sorrow and slaughter, were but the dawn, in clouds and tempest, of a new era of peace on earth and good will to men. And while we are firm in the faith that the progress of nations is assured, and the time will come when they shall learn war no more, we do not find in the present aspect of affairs, nor in the principles and spirit that mould and inspire the policy and counsels of States, sufficient ground for the faith that the time has already come.

The pride of Kings and nations, and the ambition of dynasties and of races, the ever-fruitful sources of wars, are far from dead in the hearts of rulers or people. The deep humiliation with which Napoleon sees the sceptre of the French Empire snatched from his grasp, is matched only by the exultation with which William seizes that of the German Empire; and, if either finds war necessary to the defence of position or power, then, so far as his voice can command, the war must go on. The people, as yet, have no such voice in public affairs that they can forbid wars undertaken for the purpose of establishing a throne, or of consolidating a dynasty. And, even if the people had the control, we have, we fear, too little reason to believe that we should find the people at all times the advocates and defenders of peace. It was on a full tide of patriotic fury of the French people that Napoleon was carried into the conflict. It is more true of this war than of most wars, that it is a war of the peoples of the two nations. It is the French people against the German people, and if the people can thus be wrought up to such a pitch of fury, and hurled headlong against each other, what assurance do we find for peace in the hope that the people may ultimately take supreme power into their own hands. There is, indeed, some evidence that the German people would gladly see the end of the war, even at the expense of resigning their claims upon Alsace and Lorraine. But this feeling is not yet strong enough to exercise any considerable influence upon the counsels of the King.

We hear much of enlightened public opinion as a guarantee of peace, and doubtless the judgment of the civilized world is a tribunal under whose condemnation no nation likes to fall. But we doubt whether public opinion yet possesses such paramount authority that it can be trusted to save us from war. The principles of right and justice, and the law of conscience, have always been more or less appealed to in national conflicts, but great powers have always been able to defy this law and despise this voice, and even persuade themselves that God and the right are always on the side of the stronger battalions. No one can believe that any regard to public opinion will keep Russia from bursting the bonds with which France and England have sought to bind her, if she thinks her time has come, and that it can now be safely done. No regard for public opinion will keep Prussia from so extending her borders and enlarging her powers as shall make her new empire safe and sure, and she will fight just as long as she can fight and war promises victory and power. England is, perhaps, more under the sway of public opinion than any other armed power, and yet who doubts that England would go to war to-morrow if war would strengthen the foundations of the monarchy, or give her empire acknowledged supremacy in Europe? We cannot see any signs that the new order of peaceful civilization has yet begun, or that this terrible European war is the last. While we hail with joy every advance of the people to power as a new pledge of peace, and any utterance of a higher public sentiment a prophecy of the coming time, of human brotherhood and peace, we cannot share in the sanguine expectations of those who think they behold, in the present aspect of the skies, the dawn of that auspicious day.

OUR DIPLOMACY IN JAPAN.

The New York *Herald* publishes a letter from Yokohama, transparently written in the interests of our Minister to Japan, Mr. DeLong, and designed to fortify his position in this country against anticipated attacks. The letter attempts to show, and probably with truth, that the primal agent in bringing about the revolution in Japan, whereby the present boy Mikado of that empire reasserts his ancient supremacy over the Tycoon in matters civil and military, as well as religious, was the British Minister to Japan, Sir Harry Parkes. It alleges that Sir Harry Parkes refused to hold intercourse with the Tycoon, who was then the civil head of the country, on the ground that his Queen was second to no government on earth; that she combined Church and State, and that he would hold intercourse with no second ruler. He is represented as having encouraged, with loans of arms and money, the rebellion of Prince Satsuma and the other banded Princes who overthrew the old government of the Tycoon, and, under the pretence of "restoration," conferred upon the young Mikado—the "Pope" of Japan—those functions of the supreme civil ruler which had for centuries been exercised by the Tycoon. By these measures it is charged that the new government, and the Princes in whom power it rests, are in close league with the British Government, and that, in effect, the Mikado has become a mere Tycoon or High Sheriff of the empire, whose inspiring soul is Sir Harry Parkes.

Our former Minister, Van Valkenburgh, is represented as falling in with the British movement, while Mr. De Long has "fallen out" with it, and is using his best efforts to counteract it.

Upon the occasion of our sending the Confederate ram Stonewall to Yokohama, as compensation for a claim made by the Japanese Government against us, it charges that the British Minister lied to General Van Valkenburgh in the interests of the revolutionists, under circumstances that, if true, should be just ground of complaint by our government and of Sir Harry Parkes' dismissal by Great Britain. The allegation is that, upon the arrival of the Stonewall, intended for delivery to the Tycoon, with whom all our diplomacy had been conducted, and with whom we were on the most influential terms, the British Minister, to prevent its delivery, told our Minister that he was daily expecting the arrival of two iron-clads from England, which, if the Stonewall were given to the Tycoon, he would deliver over to the revolutionists. He proposed a compromise that, if Van Valkenburgh would hold the Stonewall to the end of the war, he, Parkes, would detain his as well, and so put the rebels in possession of three iron-clads. The agreement was made, and on our part complied with, the ram being detained until the Tycoon was overcome. Meanwhile no iron-clads had ever been sent from England, and the story was a mere fraud to stop the Stonewall.

What headway our present Minister is making in counteracting these tricks of Sir Harry Parkes, the letter does not inform us. It does aver, however, apparently almost by the authority of Mr. DeLong himself that he is very vigilant and astute, and that he gets in some "wonderfully smart" hits once in a while when all the Japanese Ministers are assembled for diplomatic consultation, according to a peculiar custom that seems to prevail among Oriental diplomatists. We have our doubts, however, whether a Minister that could beat Sir Harry Parkes could not also contrive some way to puff himself in the New York *Herald*, without making the source of the puff so apparent. The letter is published as an argument in favor of raising the American mission to Japan to a first-class mission. It seems to us that any mission so important as that to Japan would necessarily be a first-class mission if it had a first-class man in it. But we doubt whether it would be favorable to Mr. DeLong to raise his salary from $6,000 to $12,000, since, having done so, we might naturally look around for some diplomat whose services are worth that. In this event, the stay of Mr. DeLong would be cut suddenly short. It takes something more than a first-class salary to make a first-class mission, and the plea that Mr. DeLong can do nothing very effective until his salary is raised, is open to the objection that we cannot afford to raise his salary until he does something effective.

The New York *Tribune* says:

> The London *Times* has an American correspondent who occasionally understands things. This is the way in which he lately contrived to let out a truth, while busy making a false announcement:
> "[illegible] free trade reformers [illegible] in the recent elections, in which a majority of the Representatives chosen were against protection, by a bouquet."

The late Artemus Ward used to say, where there was room for a doubt, "this is spoke sarcastical." When the *Tribune* means to be epigrammatic, it should also condescend to be explanatory. What is the truth which the correspondent lets out, and what his false announcement? It is certainly no secret that the free traders are revenue reformers, and they neither deny nor conceal the fact. They believe in, and they want, free trade to the utmost limit compatible with the raising of sufficient revenue for the indispensable necessities of the government, and they ask for a reform in the method of raising revenue, because the present system is at war with the true principles of political economy, and because, under the name of revenue, a bounty is given to certain private interests, and an unjust tax levied thereby upon the people at large. If the country were in a condition to adopt entire free trade, the believers in that policy would insist upon it and labor for it. As it is not in that condition, but must have a large revenue to pay the interest upon its enormous debt, the free traders assent to raising that revenue by taxation upon foreign commerce, insisting, however, that such taxation shall be confined to its legitimate purpose. Because it is not so confined, and a reform, therefore, is needed, the free traders are called revenue reformers, which expresses the exact truth. They conceal nothing, because they have nothing to conceal, nor will the New York *Tribune* gain anything by trying to make it appear that they are ashamed of either their name or their principles. If the correspondent of the London *Times* has "let out" anything on this point, it is the alacrity which the *Tribune* can show in bearing false witness. Whether the announcement that a majority of the Representatives chosen for the next Congress are against protection is a false one or not, that paper will find out next winter, if it does not choose now to believe the election returns. Its doubts, meanwhile, will not change the fact, and the revenue reformers won't begrudge it that hole to put its head in.

The Senate has, after a long debate, passed a bill to compensate a citizen of Kentucky for a house destroyed by the United States troops. The question seems to have been, whether the house was destroyed during actual battle, or whether it was destroyed by the troops before or after the battle, in order to remove obstructions in the way of their guns. The committee found the latter to be the fact, and upon that assumption the Senate passed the bill. From this it follows that, had the house been destroyed by the fire of guns in an actual conflict with the enemy, there would have been no relief. There are, perhaps, one hundred other cases of the same kind waiting the action of Congress on this bill, which seems to have been selected to establish some general rule to govern in all similar claims. The bill has yet to be acted on in the House of Representatives.

Judge Orth, of Indiana, a revenue reformer of the most decided type, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Schenck as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. The appointment is a good one, and the only regret is that Judge Orth will not be a member of the next Congress, and be reappointed at the next session. In the original selection of this committee Speaker Blaine appointed Mr. Orth, but the latter declined, and was transferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The place thus vacated was filled by a protectionist. Washington despatches state that the reappointment of Mr. Orth has disgusted the high tariff faction exceedingly.

We have the statement from Washington that the Postmaster General has formally consented that the members of Congress from Missouri who supported Brown, at the recent election, may have the Post Office appointments in their respective districts, but has told them that, in return, the administration will expect them to vote for the annexation of the Dominican Republic. Is not this another powerful argument for Senator Trumbull's Civil Service bill?

While government is casting its eye abroad in search of fancy lots, the waterfall newly discovered in Demerara certainly offers eligible considerations. Indeed, comparing it as a purchase with San Domingo, advantages are wholly on the side of the former. The great Kaietur Fall has a clear descent of [illegible] feet, a body 80 yards wide, and its channel in conglomerate sandstone has a width of at least 180 yards. It shrinks in summer to one-third this size. The best time for visiting it is at the end of the rainy season, when the jungles are quite impassable with the overflow. Its principal productions are rainbows of great size and splendor; the fall itself is "a vast column of a fine, dry-looking, snow-white substance, resembling in color and consistence the snow of an avalanche, and could by no possibility be used as a substitute for marble dust in house building." The cavern behind the fall is the home of thousands of swallows, and might become the depot of a flourishing trade in dried swallows' tongues, which are known as a companion dish to *pates de foie gras* since the time of the ancients. As a resort for invalid Secretaries of State, it might be set apart with perfect safety, being more accessible than Alaska, and less given to unexpected knife-practice than San Domingo. It is hard to find, and nobody wants to stay there when he has found it. Civilization and government will be easy to establish, as its inhabitants are never at home. It is certainly as desirable an acquisition as Mount St. Elias, and its owners are equally disposed to relinquish it. A philanthropic objection to San Domingo is, that it might be made profitable as a coffee plantation at some distant date, whereas the Kaietur Fall could never be of the slightest value to anybody. Pure and disinterested philanthropy pleads at once for its acquisition.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A petroleum well has been struck near Lanark, Carroll County.

—The Centralia *Sentinel* asserts that the peach buds in Egypt were uninjured by the late cold weather.

—The Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Alton has removed his ban of interdiction imposed upon the congregation of New Athens, St. Clair County.

—John Williamson, aged 59 years, who lived eight miles from Girard, in Macoupin County, died last Saturday. He had long resided in Illinois, and was a member of the Masonic order for fifty-eight years.

IOWA.

Mrs. Garrett, widow of Lieutenant O. H. Garrett, of the Thirty-eighth Iowa, has received the appointment of Postmistress at Waukon.

[illegible] his team. He was thrown out against a fence and his skull broken.

—A Wapello County maid, Miss Emma Holloway, claims that George Grimm has broken her heart five thousand dollars' worth, by a breach of his promise to marry her.

—The Hon. Timothy Davis, formerly member of Congress from the Second Iowa District, was stricken with paralysis at his residence in Elkader, on the 28th ult.; his right side, from head to foot, being paralysed.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Myers, of Jasper County, went on a neighborhood drive the other night. It was cold, so the mother wrapped up her young babe very carefully. Too carefully, indeed; for, when the ride was done, and she unwrapped her child, it was dead.

WISCONSIN.

At Sun Prairie, on Friday of last week, Miss Wellman, a lady over 70 years of age, an aunt of the Hon. Willard H. Chandler, and a member of his family, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire.

—All persons who gave their notes and mortgages to the LaCrosse & Milwaukee, or the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad Company, and have been compelled to pay them, are notified that they are required by law to prove before some one of the Commissioners of the "Wisconsin Railroad Farm-Mortgage Land Company," the amount of their actual payment on account of said mortgage on or before the 8th day of March next, to entitle them to participate in the fund provided for their relief by the grant of public lands. The Commissioners will meet for the purpose of completing said lists, at the St. Paul Railway Office, in Milwaukee, on the 8th of March, 1871.

INDIANA.

The people of Indianapolis have commenced balloting for a $700 carriage, to be presented to the city pastor receiving the most votes.

MINNESOTA.

The Sherburne County *Weekly* has been reduced to a small five-column paper. Its editor says that, before this reduction, it was "entirely too large for one of its age," and that, "unless we get a new subscriber, or a legal advertisement, on or before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, we shall condense it another column," and so on for the next three successive years.

—The Austin *Transcript* says that the arrest of A. S. Everest, of Mower County, on the complaint of Miss Chandler, for bastardy, was brought about through the efforts of a lady who is a near relative of the prisoner, and who, in August last, filed in the District Court an application for divorce on the ground of adultery, but was induced to withdraw her application through the intercession of friends and promises made by Everest. Upon learning from Miss Chandler the facts, she instituted upon his arrest. Miss Chandler has been arrested for perjury.

KANSAS.

The Leavenworth *Commercial* of the 4th gives the following account of the recent murder in that city:

"There had been some unpleasant words between James Kennedy and his wife. Busy tongues had been at work and had filled the heart of the woman's husband with gall and bitterness. The fire of jealousy was consuming his very vitals. He could not rest, he might not sleep, and toward the destroyer of his peace he would be revenged, and he loaded his weapon and placed it in readiness. John Gaffney little suspected the spring or the nearness of the blood-thirsty tiger hungering for his life. He came to his boarding place and took a seat in the [illegible] Sabbath at the house of James Kennedy, with whose wife the latter believed the young man had been on terms of improper intimacy. John Gaffney left the table of his host, nor did he dream that that meal upon that pleasant New Year's day would be his last. He passed into Pawnee street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Kennedy followed him, the demon of jealousy burning in his heart. When within about five paces of his victim, he fired two balls from a Colt's navy revolver, the shots taking effect in Gaffney's back. He fell to his knees, when Kennedy, taking aim at his head, fired again, and poor Gaffney, with the death rattle in his throat, fell upon his face. He was borne to the residence of a Mr. Grey, where the Coroner's inquest was held over the remains. The inquest was short, and a verdict was rendered to the effect that the deceased had come to his death by pistol shots fired by the hand of Kennedy. A wake was held on Monday night over Gaffney's body at the house whither it had been carried after the murder. Kennedy, who is aged about 40 years, has a wife and three children, and has resided about six years in this city, earning his living as a hackman and teamster, and heretofore been recognized as a law-abiding citizen. Gaffney was an employe at the bridge. After the murder, Kennedy gave himself up to Officer Malone, and remarked to that person that 'he had killed the destroyer of his peace.'"

MISSOURI.

A ridge of beautiful black marble, ninety feet [illegible] and three-fourths of a mile long, has recently been discovered in Girardeau County, about half a mile from the Mississippi River. It is said to be susceptible of the finest polish.

OHIO.

Annie Sherman, daughter of Judge Charles T. Sherman, of Cleveland, and niece of General Sherman, died at her father's house last Monday, of typhoid fever.

—One hundred [illegible] residents of Cincinnati propose to contribute $1,000 each for the purchase of houses in the city as a sort of headquarters, more pleasant than a hotel and more independent than the house of a friend, to which they and their families can resort temporarily when they wish to go shopping, attend theatres, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Stevens battery, at Hoboken, is expected to be ready for launching next spring.

—A school teacher in Schenectady, during last summer, inflicted 373 punishments on the children of her school.

—Thirteen thousand ancient Roman coins, dating from the time of the Emperors Hadrian, Antonius, and Commodus, were recently discovered by a Bavarian peasant in a little village on the Danube.

—Scientific experiments, made by Prof. Rood, of Columbia College, demonstrate the duration of a flash of lightning to be about 1-1000th part of a second.

—One thousand five hundred and seventy-four registered letters were stolen from the United States mails last year.

—The oft-disappointed Millerites of New England have set another day for "going up"—the 11th of February—and they have already commenced to get excited and enthusiastic over their contemplated journey.

—Chickens are the mediums of financial exchange in the rural districts of Georgia.

—There were 1,350 violent deaths and forty-one homicides in New York during the past year.

—Professor Palmieri, of Naples, prophesies an early and unusually violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

—California is trying to raise cotton. One planter has 300 acres devoted to it.

—The convicts of the Charlestown, Mass., State Prison were treated to a fine dinner on Christmas, and each of them was presented with a bouquet, which the Warden requested them to preserve in their Bibles.

—The *Journal des Debats*, the *Soir*, the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Peuple*, of Paris, clamor every morning for the convocation of a National Assembly in France, and the *Gaulois*, the *Opinione Nationale*, the *Siecle*, and the *Liberte* insist on carrying the struggle to the bitter end.

—A Rochester fraternity wound up a series of obituary resolutions with the following: "*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Democrat and Chronicle*, provided nothing is charged for the same."

—One good effect of the siege of Paris has been to cut down the consumption of absinthe. According to a medical authority, the amount of the noxious liquor drunk during November was one-third less than during the same month last year.

—The sixty minutes between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the 31st ult., were memorable as the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the last year of the decade ending with 1870. Such a coincidence will not occur again in over eighty years.

—A Paris correspondent writes: "All the animals in the Zoological Gardens have been killed except the monkeys; these are kept alive from a vague and Darwinian notion that they are our relatives."

—English papers deny that the government has ordered sixty batteries of Gatling guns to be made in the United States. Twelve guns only have been ordered, and they will be constructed in England.

—Vice Admiral Shubrick, Chairman of the Light-house Board, in a letter to the secretary of the Treasury, says it will be necessary for Congress to authorize the permanent establishment of a suitable light vessel near the place where the wreck of the English steamer Scotland lies off Sandy Hook, and that to construct it $60,000 will be required.

—The papers of Havre, in France, are indignant at the capitulation of Rouen, which they claim was shameful in the highest degree. They say that the Maire and the Municipal Council of [illegible] city had their houses guarded by [illegible] to keep them from [illegible] by the indignant citizens, whose fury some of the city fathers [illegible] only escape by instant flight.

—French papers complain of the unpatriotic conduct of the French peasantry, who betray them to the Germans on every occasion. They say that the information furnished to the invaders is marvelously correct, and that they are a good deal better posted in regard to the country than the French officers themselves. Over thirty French peasantry were shot by the French authorities, near Tours, on one day, for furnishing aid and information to the enemy.

—The assessed valuation of personal property in San Francisco is $89,585,789, on which amount the sum of $841,572.13 is paid as taxes.

—The *North German Correspondent* says that, "In order to spare, as far as possible, the feelings of the numerous Germans whose relations have fallen and are buried in France, his Majesty the King of Prussia has given orders that the land in which the brave soldiers who have died for their country are interred shall be purchased, and their graves kept in proper order."

—A Georgia editor is in luck. Twenty-four heathen Chinese walked into his sanctum the other day, and, through the medium of an interpreter, paid cash down for twenty-four subscriptions to his paper. The editor wondered greatly what they wanted of an English paper, not being able to read it, and was informed that they took it for the "pictures" in it, the paper having a catarrh cut, a guano trade-mark, and an umbrella "picture."

—In several quarters of Paris, particularly in the Rue Choisel, according to a French paper, the leading merchants and manufacturers have formed a league which engages itself upon its honor to employ henceforth no German in any capacity whatever. This agreement, which is contracted for the term of ten years, is to be posted with the names of all the signers in the office or establishment of each of them, and is to receive the greatest possible publicity. This movement seems to be very popular in Paris.

—A new American oceanic cable is to be laid at once from New York city to Holland, thence to Russia, and over the Pacific Ocean between China and California. At the Russian landing the cable of the company will connect with overland wires through the Russian territory and China. Upon the completion of the lines to Holland, Russia, and across the Pacific, it is contemplated to construct a line via the Bermudas and Azores Islands and the Mediterranean to the Black Sea.

—A traveller in Oregon writes to the Philadelphia *Press* that on the Spokan River he paid $13 for the privilege of crossing a rude bridge built on trestles. "The wretched misanthrope who vented his spleen upon mankind by collecting the tolls was originally a New York Bowery boy. Disgusted with the ruthless savagery of the Five Points, he had emigrated to spend the rest of his life in [illegible]."

[illegible] charging $11 for a four-horse wagon and two saddle-horses."

—Under the Papal Government no processions were allowed in Rome except of an ecclesiastical character. Since Rome has passed into the hands of the Italians, its people have gone to the opposite extreme, and demonstrations of this sort have been very numerous. An imposing demonstration, accompanied by a procession a mile long, took place at the funeral of Captain Ripa, who died of a wound received while storming the Porta Pia. Those managing it did not ask for any priest to conduct the religious services, as they feared none would be granted. But, when they arrived at the cemetery of Santo Spirito, Father Grossi, the director of this burying ground, blessed the body and took charge of the funeral. He refused the usual compensation, saying that he felt it an honor to be permitted to perform the last offices for an Italian soldier who had thus fallen, and that he would consider it still more of an honor if the ecclesiastical authorities should punish him for so doing. This honor they have conferred, as he has been excommunicated and dismissed from office for the offence.

—It is reported that at the Dover (Eng.) Custom House, a seizure was recently made of a case of one hundred and forty-four watches, directed to the United States, but which had been brought from some village on the Continent, where the names of the best English makers had been engraved on the inside plates. The cases were made of good gold, but the works were utterly worthless. It is asserted that large numbers of inferior watches, bearing the names and trade-marks of English makers, have been manufactured on the Continent of Europe, and then shipped to the United States by way of Great Britain, so as to deceive purchasers in America.

—The most marvellous stories concerning the richness of the South African diamond mines are published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "The diggings now extend over a hundred miles of country, and the population has reached fifteen thousand. The other day, an old couple living in great poverty, and earning a few occasional cents by carrying fire-wood to the tents of the diggers, picked up a large diamond worth about $20,000. Their anxieties for this life are consequently over. Three poor Capetown fishermen, who had fought with fortune and the ocean storms over thirty years, sold their boats and fishing tackle and went to the diggings. After a few weeks' absence they returned worth over $25,000. A farmer, who was among the first to go diamond hunting, hunted in vain for a long time, and had just sold his walking-stick for a shilling, and was about to start for home, when he accidentally stumbled over two gems, which have realized over $600,000. A shoemaker, a carpenter, and a waiter went from Natal to the diamond fields, and in a week or two had stones in their possession which have brought $150,000. One of the gems weighed 100 carats."

—A convention of the representatives of thirty-one out of forty-eight blast furnaces in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio was held at Sharon, Pennsylvania, on December 29, 1870, to consider the interests of the business. The call for the convention stated that its object was to take into consideration the best means of obtaining a reduction in the prices of Lake Superior ores, dockage, lake and railroad freights, and labor at furnaces, so as to produce pig iron at less cost, in order to meet competition. It was also stated that, unless a considerable reduction in the cost of ore and labor can be secured, the iron furnaces will not yield a profit to the owners. At the convention, one of the members asserted that not even four or five of the Monongahela furnaces are making money. It was contended that the railroads charged too high freights, and that the dealers in ore at Cleveland charged two and a half per cent commission, while one per cent would be ample. It was also argued that the furnace men ought not to be compelled to pay for the ore with four months' notes until it is delivered, and that the present plan of taking the notes from the time when the ore was contracted for was unjust. Complaints of short weight, amounting to four per cent, were also made. Suggestions were also made that an iron clearing house, to manage business, at an expense of $20,000 a year, should be established. Nothing definite, however, was determined, but committees to examine into the above mentioned subjects were appointed, with directions to call a mass meeting, to be held in Cleveland next February.

PERSONAL.

The title of the new King of Spain, done into English, becomes Godlove I.

—Sir Roderick Murchison has been very ill, but is now considered out of danger.

—Paul Morphy is practicing law in New Orleans, and has practically abandoned chess.

—Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, has resigned the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, to accept the position of President of the Western & Atlantic Railroad.

—A correspondent of the London *Times*, under the influence, probably, of a recent perusal of "What I Know about Farming," calls the Hon. Horace Greeley the "noblest Roman of them all in the agricultural world."

—Stephen Glover, the well known English song-composer, died on the 7th ult., at the age of 50 years. He was the composer of "What are the wild waves saying," "The monks of old," "Why do summer roses fade," "I love the merry sunshine," and many other celebrated ballads.

—An unfortunate gunner of the Fourteenth French Artillery regiment, stationed at Barres, who bears the fatal name, Louis Napoleon, Napoleon being the surname, was shot there the other day, for cowardice on the field of battle, being convicted of the offence by a court-martial.

—Blanqui and his Red Republican adherents in Paris still continue to assail the Governor of Paris, General Trochu, in the most furious manner. Their organ in Paris, the *Patrie en Danger*, explains the objects of the grand sortie from the beleaguered city as follows: "Paris must understand it well. General Trochu had not the least intention in the world to raise the siege. All he wanted to do was to get rid of the army. Then the Parisians could shift for themselves."

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Chronicle* says: "Another D. P. is in the field—or, rather, I should say, the crib. George A. Townsend had a boy born unto him on Christmas Eve, to which, on Christmas morning, the Christian name of Donn Piatt was affixed."

—Surratt mentioned, in his lecture in Baltimore, an incident which occurred while he was serving in the Papal army. He said that, as he and a party of his comrades were sitting together, it was proposed that each should tell how he came to be there. When his turn came, he evaded the truth by saying that a love of adventure had brought him. But a Frenchman said, "I know what brought you here; you are Booth; you killed President Lincoln, and you came here to hide." The Frenchman knew nothing about Surratt or his history, and his remark was the prompting of a mysterious impulse that he could not explain.

—Woman meets woman in Washington, in a contest for and against the passage of a constitutional amendment to extend the suffrage to woman. Susan B. Anthony and her allies are to have their headquarters in one of the Senate committee rooms. The opposition is headed by Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Mrs. Dr. Wheaton, of Michigan, and other well-known ladies.

—Mr. Macrae, a recent Scotch traveller in America, describes Oliver Wendell Holmes as "a plain, little, dapper man; his short hair brushed down like a boy's, but turning gray now; a powerful jaw, and a thick, strong, under lip, that gives decision to his look, with a dash of pertness. Professor Agassiz is big, massive, genial-looking; the rich, healthy color on his broad face still telling of the Old World [illegible] which he came—a man [illegible] his dark, keen eyes, would look more like a jovial English squire than a devotee of science." Emerson "has the queerest New England face, with thin features, prominent hatchet nose, and a smile of childlike sweetness and simplicity arching the face, and drawing deep curves down the cheek."

POLITICAL.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The Hon. David A. Wells, who has been appointed Commissioner to inquire into the best method of State taxation, is making progress with his report, but it will not be ready for several weeks. It is understood that the report will contain some novel, striking, and important suggestions."

—Some of the Democratic papers in Alabama seem to be anxious about the admission to the Senate of Judge Goldthwaite. The Alabama *State Journal* (Radical) says it has never heard of any doubts expressed regarding the eligibility of the Senator-elect, and that it has [illegible] to believe that Senator [illegible] will make no contest for the seat.

—The new constitution of South Carolina, without making any express provision for the granting of divorces, recognizes the fact that the marriage tie can thus be dissolved; and, as under this provision, some of the Judges of the State have heard and granted petitions for divorce, while others have refused to grant such petitions, a divorce bill has been introduced in the Legislature to regulate the matter. Before the war, divorce was unknown to the laws of the State.

—James F. Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, is a prominent candidate for United States Senator from Louisiana. Mr. Kennedy, a man of large means and a personal friend of Governor Warmoth, is another; and so is Governor Hahn, chief editor of the New Orleans *Republican*. The colored Republicans hope to control the election in favor of their own color, their choice seeming to lie between Lieutenant Governor Dunn and Mr. Pinchback. The negroes have a majority in the Legislature, and if they unite their forces on one man, they can easily elect him. Mr. Dunn is said to control a larger portion of the colored vote than Pinchback. This vote is likely to be divided, however, and, if so, a white Senator will be chosen. The Democrats take very little interest in the contest, exerting no influence in any direction.

RAILROADS.

The Illinois & St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, by working during the night, succeeded in reaching Belleville with its track by the 1st inst., thus securing the $25,000 voted by the corporation of Belleville on that condition.

—Last week, a mortgage of the first, second, and part of the third grand divisions of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, to the Union Trust Company, of New York, for $3,000,000, was filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Morgan County, Ill.

—The work of grading the Chicago Southwestern Railroad, between Drakeville and Unionville, Appanoose County, Iowa, progresses in spite of cold weather. Holes are drilled and filled with blasting powder; and, when the match is applied, the earth is shivered in every direction. The *Citizen* says cars will be running into Centreville by the last of this month.

—The Bellevue (Iowa) *Leader* says that "everything now looks propitious for the Bellevue & Cascade Railroad. The citizens in Cascade have guaranteed $80,000, and Bellevue $75,000, leaving but $10,000 to be raised between points."

—The Ottawa (Ill.) *Republican* of the 5th says: "The forepart of next week, and most probably on Monday, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will put on regular trains between Streator and Chicago. The Fox River bridge at Ottawa is now completed, and the track is being laid [illegible] which makes the road complete. Henceforth the people of this city and vicinity will have some choice in routes to Chicago, and both freight and passenger tariffs will, or at least ought to be, commensurably reduced."

WASHINGTON.

Congress Reassembled.

New Year's Hospitality.

Mrs. Belknap's Funeral.

The Pacific Railway Failures.

Various Political Notes.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The first secular day of the new year passed quietly and nicely here, all the executive folks closing their residences, while the average woman opened her doors, boiled a pot of chocolate, and stationed a black man in the vestibule with a card-basket.

I made some forty calls, and report that, except in three instances, I did not see a bowl of egg-nogg nor a drop of spirits anywhere. There was much good-breeding, much real welcome, many fine women, and a good sleep that night all over Washington city, and this is attributable to the absence of grog. Perhaps this augurs an honest, earnest, prudent year in government.

THE SANTO DOMINGO QUARREL AND BUTLER.

The San Domingo quarrel is as much of a quarrel as ever. Mr. Boutwell, anxious to retain his position in the Cabinet, has endeavored to soften the feelings of the President, and of his State associate, Mr. Sumner. But when two such obdurate men,—men who reason from different standpoints, and think on different planes and by different processes,—fall out, there is little possibility of making a truce, unless one or the other should change his nature. The night before New Year's, Mr. Sumner spoke of the President's course with as much vigor of denunciation as in the old days when he expressed his opinion upon the tyranny of administrations to make slavery national. On New Year's morning, when all the rest of the world was preparing to call upon its neighbor, and say congratulations for the ensuing twelve months, the Washington *Republican*, one of the papers which compete, in this District, for the President's patronage, appeared with three columns of, what it would so appear, denunciation of Mr. Sumner. This article was, without doubt, inspired from the White House, and, amid much persiflage, made two general assertions, one of which was that Sumner had endeavored to extort from the President the reappointment of Ashley, as Governor of Montana, and the other, that he wanted General Andrews turned out of the Marshalship of Massachusetts, to put in that post Mr. Sumner's biographer, one Phelps, of Boston.

It seems that Sumner occasionally chooses a friend because he has some particular idiosyncrasies of the time in Mr. Sumner's mind. Ashley had helped Mr. Sumner to make war upon Johnson's administration, and Phelps had pushed himself forward for an office, under the guise of a worshipful biographer. The game of Phelps was set up by Ben. Butler, who has hitherto attempted the different business of toadying the President and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the same time. Butler's wish was to make Usher, of Lynn, Massachusetts, Pension Agent at Boston; Phelps, Marshal of that District, and Loring, a standing candidate for Governor, Magistrate of the Bay State. The combined patronage of these three, acting upon the election for the Legislature, and upon the Legislature after the election, would, it was supposed, bear down all opposition, and make Butler United States Senator. Some friends of Henry Wilson observed how Mr. Sumner was being used to further Butler's purposes, and they got Secretary Cox and Attorney General Hoar to stamp the whole project in its incipiency. Butler never forgave either, and Mr. Sumner has recently learned what kind of a friend he had in the sinister criminal lawyer of Lowell.

Apropos of this Senatorial contest in Massachusetts, I may say that, when Butler designed to get Wilson's place, he gave the hint to Wilson, and also served notice upon Governor Boutwell, expressing the hope that the situation would be of a cheerful sort. He put his experts in every part of the State, prior to the Legislative election, but was unable to make any headway, and he called upon General Wilson to say that he had definitely withdrawn from the contest. But Wilson has been aware all the time that Butler merely put off the guise of the frank rival to adopt that of the assassin. He approached Mr. Dawes, for example, and asked him whether it was not about time for Western Massachusetts to have a Senator of its own.

"Well, yes," replied Dawes; "I think so, but not this time."

Butler is therefore one of the most mischievous *marplots* in this whole San Domingo transaction. The President's positive will has also borne down Boutwell, who now claims to favor the acquisition of San Domingo, and does Fish, whose weak temper could not stand the fierce charges of the President. Sumner's hope is that the debate in the Senate can be reopened, when, so far from withdrawing his charges, he means to come forward with still more terrific ones. It is queer to see Sumner on such pleasant visiting terms with old Democrats like Casserly and Thurman, whom he visited on New Year's Day. But the riff-raff of Republican Senators follow, like sheep, after the Executive, and no man of power, independence or reputation, can make them see any other leader.

MRS. BELKNAP'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mrs. Belknap was an unostentatious citizen affair, held at St. John's Church, a little old quaint Episcopal edifice, situated but a few doors from General Belknap's Washington residence. It was the church which he had attended when a boy, living at his father's homes at Georgetown. There were few carriages, four of the Cabinet officers riding together ahead of the hearse, and the following carriages taken up by the bereaved Secretary, his son, and the widowed sister-in-law. The President came up late and alone in his phaeton. General Belknap was deeply affected, and his large frame shook with emotion. The coffin was received at the church door by the rector and his assistant, in their ministerial robes, and some boy choristers made shrill music during the service. The ceremonies took place within a few yards of Corcoran's house, where the young bride, the daughter of Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, had been laid out in her bridal robes only a few days before. Mrs. Corcoran and Mrs. Belknap had been friends, and both were beautiful women, one a fine blonde and the other a tall, sparkling brunette. They were laid side by side in the vault of the chapel at Georgetown Cemetery, one leaving behind her a youthful husband, and the other a babe only a few days old. It is said that among the last words of Mrs. Corcoran were these:

"Mamma, I know that I am dying. Oh! won't you see my husband, and not let him forget me?"

General Belknap wrote to a friend, the day before his wife's decease, expressing, in the following words, the gravity of his loss:

"My wife still remains very ill. She is somewhat more easy, but we have no hope that she will ever again be out. Calm, patient, and resigned, she is ready for the end, when it comes, but is hopeful that the goodness of Heaven may yet spare her life. No man knows how much I lose when she is taken from me, for she has not only been faithful and devoted, but she has been my trusty friend and most wise counsellor. This cloud of grief that hangs over my home, makes this holiday season a saddened one for us."

These instances of domestic affection, preserved and strengthened amidst the toils of politics, make me feel that, after all, the heart still keeps a large place in official life at Washington. I think I may say, without detracting from any other Cabinet officer's reputation, that General Belknap has made more friends, and given his administration more social strength, than any one whom President Grant has called to his councils. He has eschewed every other description of business here but that of his department, and the hours of leisure, which others devote to their private pleasure, he has given to the [illegible] of administration [illegible] which make so much of successful State[illegible].

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD MUDDLE.

The failure of Oakes Ames has led to much gossip and reflection upon railroad matters here. Ames made a commercial reputation twenty-five years ago, for his pioneer and California shovels, which he manufactured near Boston. He belonged to an enterprising manufacturing family, all of them large physical beings, adapted to the requirements of a new country. With his wealth, political prominence followed, naturally. He had a common education, and was without gifts of a forensic sort, but he was the head and front of the Pacific Railroad enterprise, and expended his business gifts in Washington to bring the Republican party up to the work of making that long and formidable highway. He bent every heavy energy to accomplish the task of riveting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans together. He is reputed to have spent large sums in the lobby—to have distributed parcels of cash and stock amongst Representatives and Senators, and their connections; and, while he did carry out the great railroad enterprise, he also put upon a gigantic scale the lobby possibilities of a Republican Government. The country is familiar with the manner in which he applied the splendid endowments of the nation; how he organized a "ring" within the Union Pacific corporation, built his railroad with the receipts of his government bonds, and withdrew considerable sums to expend in distant speculations. He undoubtedly supposed that the government would not be tenacious of the letter of its contract with his railroad, but his expectations fell athwart the frugal propensities of the Secretary of the Treasury. So sanguine was the great spade-maker of the future of the Pacific Railroad, that he sacrificed every other interest to keep his stock [illegible], and his previous unbounded credit justified his brother and associates in lending him their credit to an almost unlimited amount. Few, besides Ames himself, knew how closely he was verging upon bankruptcy, and I am told that sometime back, making an effort to obtain money from Jay Cooke & Co., he offered such an extravagant interest that they became afraid of all railroad securities. When Boutwell refused to pay the government freightage over to the Union Road, and was confirmed in his position by the Attorney General, Ames' stocks fell so rapidly that he was carried down with them. No such disastrous fate seems likely to attend the Central Pacific Railroad, whose corporators have pooled their earnings, so that they have a surplus, and besides their local business is very considerable. It is the general belief that had Boutwell not withheld the earnings of the Union Pacific until the bonds had matured, the interest run on, unpaid, the "ring" would have spent a million or two of money in the lobby, and in Congress, to obtain relief, when the time of settlement came, and thus buy off, by corruption, the investment of the government. As it is, we stand in doubt to know whether the great Pacific highway is better off by the ruin of the unscrupulous giants who built it, or whether we are not likely to suffer by their failure than before. This, at least, seems pretty well established, that the principle of government loan to railroads will never be repeated. Fremont, meanwhile, is stuck fast by some trouble about the charter of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad, which must be made smooth before he dares to begin to operate upon Congressmen. The war in Europe has seriously interfered with the methodical project of emigration and land grants devised by Jay Cooke & Co. It is probable, therefore, that we are on the eve of a reform period in the land grab and bonded endorsement fever.

It is charged by the *Patriot* newspaper, in this city, that the executors of the late Thaddeus Stevens, amongst whom are Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and O. J. Dickey, Congressman in Stevens' stead, refuse to file an inventory of the estate because the statement will show that Mr. Stevens owned one twenty-seventh of the Northern Pacific Railway, and that his executors have disposed of this, for a small sum, to the late Hiram Walbridge. There appears to be something queer about this estate, because when, last week, an argument was made to extort this inventory, the executors pleaded a prevaricating demurrer. The executors are both fair and honest men, and it is possible that they hold back for pious reasons relating to the dead man's reputation.

COX AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The President's attention is respectfully called to the services of ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, in denouncing Secretary Cox, and doing other promiscuous denunciation of a sort pleasing to the Executive feelings. If this does not bespeak a desire to fill an office, symbolism is a lost art. The Hartford *Evening Post* is the reform organ of Connecticut, right and bright upon Civil Service, for money, revenue reform, and the civilization of "party" heathenism. In these days a test of aspiring "cussedness" is to scrape Governor Cox.

Mr. Cox's paper in the *North American Review* is the best answer he could make to his detractors, whom he does not concern himself about, buried now in the reputable independence of the law. Mr. Cox's notion of a civil service is a radical one, putting every routine and bureau office, up to the immediate circle of the President, up to general competition. He says:

"To say that will have to stop at political lines is to discard our principle, and lay in by the shoulders the very enemy we have been trying to expel, namely, favoritism and partiality in the selection. There are political places which must be distinctly and permanently recognized as such; but they do not come within the line of routine offices; and in the departments, at the seat of government, they would not necessarily include any one below the rank of Cabinet officer."

The clergymen of this country, who are hard up for semi-political subjects since the decline of slavery, might take up this matter of the civil service with better grace than they have displayed on some other topics, and drive it home to the conscience and indignation of their parishioners. I suggest for a text those portions of the 21st chapter of Matthew which describe the following scene in the capital of the Jews:

"And Jesus went up into the temple and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the seats of them that sold doves. And said unto them: 'It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves.'"

That is just what it is, as we have it, with a political rabble for a civil service; but the eloquent clergymen who compete for General Grant's presence in their churches here never touch upon these abuses of decency. They go off on the Mormon issue, two thousand miles distant, and charge fiercely upon the wrongs of the next parish.

A gentleman at Waterloo, Iowa, formerly an Indian agent, sends me a letter embodying the vague, illogical objections to a civil service rife with some people. He says:

"I have examined with attention for the past two or three years, various propositions coming from Mr. Jenckes, Senator Trumbull, and others upon this subject, none of which that I can discover promises any relief, unless you assume that educating a man in a certain manner or particular (that is so that he shall pass a certain examination) will change his moral nature and render him honest. I assume that human nature is the same the world over, and that *integrity* is confined to no sect, class, or condition of men. Moreover, I think it will be a long time before the American people will consent to have the mouths of their chosen representatives closed by a statute of the United States forbidding them, under penalty, to indicate to the appointing power the proper persons to fill the various offices in their respective districts or States. It seems to me that such a law would be in direct conflict with our form of government, and destructive of the liberties and rights of the people. I am opposed to any system that shall in any degree abridge the rights or privileges of the people [illegible]. It is not incompetency that is complained of. It is want of integrity, and the latter defect can only be remedied by [illegible]. Therefore, I submit that the [illegible] plans to amend or reform the civil service are faulty, in that they are in conflict with the spirit and meaning of our institutions, and, I believe, antagonistic to the fundamental law of our country. [illegible]"

"The right to hold office" is the bulwark phrase of corruption. There is no right under our government to hold office, except when you have deserved it and been called to it, and then you have a moral right to "hold" it as long as eligible, diligent, and honest. But by the present system nobody can "hold" office [illegible] everybody can "get" it. The President has no more "business" than he has capacity to determine the "right" to hold office. It is a disgrace and a bore to him, and clothes him with all the possibilities of tyranny. Nine-tenths of American history, now-a-days, is the fight over clerkship and government business. My correspondent seems to have a prejudice against people who have special qualifications for office. He wants it to be a process [illegible] called the "heart," shall alone be consulted. What do Presidents know about hearts? How do you propose to examine for honesty? How can the most honest Executive "remedy" the Indian agents? The way to get a good civil service is the way the private merchant gets it; he asks for certificates of character; he examines the applicant or tries him, which is another form of examination; and if he finds him good he keeps him, which is another form of the essence of administration. A man has no more actual right to hold office than he has to be one of the Twelve Apostles. The good book expresses the idea of a civil service faithfully:

"Many are called, but few are chosen." GATH.

HAYTI.

Intense Excitement on Receipt of President Grant's Message—The Haytiens will Fight to the Death in Support of their Independence.

Port-au-Prince (Dec. 20) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The substance of the message presented by the President of the United States to Congress were received here via Cuba and Jamaica on the 11th inst. The first intelligence of the message was eagerly looked for, and from the well known sentiments of President Grant on the subject of annexation, the manner in which he would treat it gave rise to much and varied argument. It is not too much to say that all were tolerably well prepared for that portion of his message which touched upon the question of annexation, and, in spite of being well prepared for the worst, the burst of indignation which the publication of the message called forth surprised even those who were expecting the most intense excitement their fancy could picture. The first news of the message arrived by telegraph, and in an instant the city was ablaze. The position taken by President Grant was violently denounced, and impromptu meetings were called and largely attended. The supposed schemes of the United States for the obtaining of the Island of Hayti were inveighed against in unmeasured language, and resolutions were passed denouncing them. The people immediately resolved to defend their republic to the last, and volunteer regiments were at once formed for that purpose. And on the occasion of the anniversary of the taking of Port au Prince by the existing government, volunteer militia to the number of 3,000 paraded in the public squares, and were presented with new colors, which they received and resolved to defend with the most unbounded enthusiasm. Subsequently the news arrived here that the United States Senate had voted for the annexation of the Eastern provinces in the so-called Dominican Republic. This intensified the already existing excitement; public meetings were called and largely attended, the people generally declaring their intention of resisting to the last any attempt to coerce them into annexation. Resolutions were carried with enthusiasm renewing allegiance to the existing republican government and declaring the intention of the Haytiens to save the United States the trouble of conquering the city by burning and abandoning it. The feeling now is, that the first intimation on the part of the United States to enforce annexation, which is not desired in these parts, will be the signal for the destruction of the towns, and their total abandonment by the people, who will flee to the mountains and organize a system of the most inveterate guerilla warfare, which they are resolved upon carrying out to the extermination of the whole Haytien people, before they will submit to the shame of annexation, as proposed by the Dominicans.

It is said here that some secret correspondence has passed between the United States Minister and the government of Hayti, which was the cause of the steamer City of Port au Prince having been detained here a week longer than usual. The nature of this correspondence has not transpired, but rumor is rife about it, and the wildest conjectures are heard. It is not believed that our government will lend itself to any proposals which may be made through the United States Minister; but vigorous measures will be taken if they should do so, and the government have in consequence been called upon at large meetings of influential citizens to declare their views on the pending questions and to take strong measures for securing the independence of Hayti.

The Haytiens say that "annexation of any part of the island means war on Hayti." They must be conquered through a series of guerilla warfare, which they will carry on with a bitter animosity before they will succumb, and then only to renew the contest whenever and wherever they may be prepared to do so.

On receipt of the intelligence of the tenor of President Grant's message, gold, which was quoted at 260, immediately rose to 270, and a general panic was feared. For a time the wildest rumors were circulated as news, and it was generally felt that the United States was about embarking in another Mexican war. The expression of public feeling has been so strong that the government has decided upon calling together the National Assembly, and asking them for an expression of opinion in the matter. It is confidently expected that the Assembly will unanimously pronounce against the annexation of any portion of the island, which is here considered to mean the annexation of the whole of the licensed interference of Cabral and other malcontents in the affairs of the Haytien Republic, which will at once reduce them to the state of internecine warfare from which they have so recently recovered, or would compel them, as a means of self-preservation to join forces with Cabral in opposition to their invaders.

—A stranger was riding about town the other day, taking a view of Hartford. Passing over College Hill, on the west side of the park, he noticed the fine brown stone of the late Bishop Brownell, and inquired of the driver, "Who is that?" [illegible]

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Able Review by Charles F. Adams, Jr.

Duty of the Nation and the State to Regulate It.

A Word to the Legislature of Illinois.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., contributes to the *North American Review* for January a comprehensive and incisive article on the railway question in the United States, upon which, as the author of previous kindred articles and as a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Massachusetts, he has become an authority. Upon the subject of consolidation, even to the extent of bringing all the railways of the country under one management, Mr. Adams takes the position that this is a part of the "law of development of railways," and, on the whole, not demonstrably an evil. The consolidation of railways seems to us not a development of natural law, but an appropriation by a band of plunderers of property which has been but inadequately protected. Upon this point Mr. Adams says:

"Seventeen years ago six roads divided the route between Albany and Buffalo, and in less than twenty years were consolidated into one. Three years ago four roads connected New York with Chicago, and these four were then reduced to two. One year ago five roads divided among them the connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific; six months ago these five were practically reduced to three. How long will it be before these three are reduced to one? How long before consolidation, as yet confined to connecting, will extend to competing roads? It is perfectly useless to discuss the question whether this tendency is desirable or otherwise. It is sufficient to recognize the fact that it is inevitable, that it is a natural law of growth. Legislation could only wage a futile war against it; checked in one form, it would devise another; by indirections it would find directions out. It has been steadily going on from the beginning; it is now going on, and it is likely to go on. No legislation can prevent it, even were such prevention desirable. Any attempt in this direction will but result in recourse to subterfuge, and the practical reduction of a law to a dead letter. You cannot prevent, but you may, by looking at facts as they are, be intelligently prepared."

Relative to the power of the National Government to curb these evils, Mr. Adams says:

"It may be very unfortunate that our great lines of railroad should become national routes, [illegible] organized or controlled under State laws. The Federal Government must assume a certain degree of active jurisdiction as regards them, and that very shortly. The constitution, under the clause authorizing Congress to regulate commerce between the States, clearly vests such assumption. Under this clause Congress has always exercised a control over navigable rivers; but the commerce between the States is no longer carried on by barge or by steamer, but by rail. The question for the consideration of intelligent observers is no longer, then, whether the National Government assume this control, but how shall it be exercised when assumed?"

While advocating the assumption of some degree of jurisdiction by Congress, Mr. Adams believes that in default thereof the States should regulate freight and fares. He says:

"States and Legislatures will doubtless for some little while longer cling to the idea of competition as regulating tariffs by rail, but it must break down in the end. The value of competition as affecting the railroad service lies in the superior quality of the service it exacts, the promptness, comfort, civility, and general regard for the wishes of the public. This is instantly apparent to any one who passes from the competing roads east of the Missouri on to the Central Pacific. These things no law can regulate; competition only. The whole subject of rates, on the other hand, the law can and ultimately must regulate. Competition merely causes them to fluctuate wildly, according as an internecine war or a combination to plunder may for the moment prevail."

We have not room for Mr. Adams' masterly analysis of the Pennsylvania Railroad hierarchy. It serves to show the universality of the mastery of the railroads over the State Legislatures under the existing chaos in railway affairs. In approaching the remedy Mr. Adams says:

"The whole difficulty arises from the development of a material and moral power, or rather, perhaps, combination of powers, in our social organization which our political system was not calculated to deal with. [illegible]"

The writer looks to Illinois to take the lead in and solve this problem. The following remarks seem specially directed to our State Legislature, and have already attracted the attention of members:

"In spite of its constitution, Illinois [illegible]"

Although Mr. Adams has little hope from legislation in view of the vast control of the railways over our State Legislatures, he still recommends that efforts be made by the latter directly and squarely to fix rates of freight and fares. The following statement of the solution of the problem would not be free from obscurity in the attempt to apply it in practice:

"The solution of the problem stated in this form seems so obvious, that it is really a matter of surprise that it has never yet been practically attempted. [illegible]"

Mr. Adams also proposes that the railroad refusing to carry out the rates of freight and fare prescribed by the State should forfeit its charter in favor of one that will. He says:

"The crucial test, however, will be found in the case of freights and fares. [illegible] the State to the corporation for a limited term of years, subject to renewal on a revised valuation."

He holds that a Board of Railway Commissioners would be useless unless they are invested with real and exclusive power, and held responsible for its exercise:

"We have had in England and in this country [illegible]"

Such papers as those of Mr. Adams should make the venerable, yet progressive, *North American Review* a quarterly visitant to the counter of every prominent business man in the country, and we are gratified to know that within a week past a canvasser has been appointed among our citizens. We judge, from the freedom with which they subscribe, the *North American* is likely to reach a more appreciative circulation in the Central States than it has ever obtained in the Eastern States. We hope its influence may become as broad and comprehensive as its name and fame.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Frightful Accident on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad—A Train Falls Through a Bridge—Seven Persons Burned to Death in a Car, and Thirty Injured by Burning or Bruising.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 4.

A terrible accident occurred to the northern bound express train on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, about four miles below Memphis, near Nonconnah Creek, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, which resulted in the death by burning of seven colored persons, and mortal injuries to two white persons, and the bruising and scorching of about thirty persons. At the time the frightful catastrophe occurred, the train was running about twenty miles an hour, and the engine, tender, baggage car, and a coach filled with negroes had found safety over the iron bridge which spans the gully, about 300 yards above Nonconnah Creek, when the rear axle of the baggage car suddenly snapped, and the car was thrown across the track. A rail was torn from its place and entered the first passenger car, penetrating it from end to end, and at the same moment the car which contained over sixty negroes, with the conductor, Mr. Peter Kirby, the omnibus agent, Mr. William White, and the newsboy, Charles Eccles, was precipitated over the embankment about eight feet, and fell on its side. The stoves were thrown down, and in a few minutes the car was on fire, and the flames burst forth. Conductor Kirby, who was standing in the vicinity of the stove at the time, was pitched forward on to it and was burned about the face and legs. He, however, retained his presence of mind, and was among the first to get out at one of the windows. He then set to work with a will to rescue the others, and his efforts to do so were almost herculean. Among those whom he first got out was Mr. White, of the omnibus line, who was frightfully burned. The flesh on his face was terribly scorched, and one of his eyes burned out of the socket, while his hands were burned almost to a crisp, so that both had to be amputated by Dr. Rogers the next evening. Mr. Eccles was also badly burned, but is likely to recover. The passengers who had escaped with slight injuries did all in their power to rescue the poor colored people, and over fifty were rescued from the burning car, which was in the short space of five minutes one mass of flames. The shrieks of those who were in this fiery furnace were literally heart-rending, and those who witnessed the horrible scene will not forget it to the last day of their lives. The light wood work of the car was soon all ablaze, and over half a dozen colored persons, young and old, male and female, perished in the flames. Strong men were to be seen at the windows endeavoring to get out, and a moment afterwards they fell back and became the prey of the devouring element. Women, with their clothes one mass of flame, were also seen to fall, while children were trampled under foot, and in two instances perished beside their parents, who would not forsake their offspring. In fifteen minutes there was hardly a vestige of the wood of the car remaining, and the burning bodies were fully exposed to view. The top of the stove had fallen over on a man, and he presented all the appearance as if he had been burned alive in the stove itself. [illegible] the other sufferers were burned beyond all power of identification. The sight was a horrible one, and the foetid smell of burning flesh made all recoil with horror from the scene. Some of those gazed at the poor unfortunate beings as the flames enveloped them and burned into their very vitals, and then turned away again. The passengers in the middle car of the train had a most miraculous escape, and, although all or nearly all were more or less injured, and one, a young man, Felix Davis, son of Mr. N. W. Davis, of Texas, seriously. The wonder of all was that the majority were not killed outright. When the car containing the negroes, as above described, was thrown over the embankment, the passenger car was driven with great force against one of the pillars of the bridge, which was of brick, laid with cement, [illegible]. The force of the concussion may be well understood when it is stated that the solid pier was broken completely in twain, and the car hung over the gulf, which was about [illegible] feet in depth. [illegible] nearly all the passengers escaped. [illegible] bruises, while the car itself [illegible] described as a total wreck.

The situation was a most perilous one. Passengers were hurled together pell-mell, [illegible] from their places, while the roof of the car was completely torn off, and, in the expressive language of a passenger who escaped with slight injuries, "it was just burst to pieces." Those who were slightly injured assisted those who had been more unfortunate, and soon all were rescued from their perilous position. It was then discovered that Master Felix Davis, above referred to, had received serious, if not mortal injuries, and the poor little fellow, who was quite unconscious, on being taken out of the car, was laid down on the grass to wait medical relief, while his father and uncle, Mr. W. H. Davis, of DeSoto County, Miss., who had both received slight contusions, and other passengers, did everything for him which the circumstances would permit. The ladies' car, the rear car of the train, was dragged forward to the edge of the chasm, but only the forward truck went over. About twenty seats were torn from their places by the force of the concussion, but the passengers all escaped with slight bruises. Miss Laughlin, of DeSoto County, was cut over the left eye by falling against the stove, and, to the credit of the ladies be it said, that all of them displayed the greatest presence of mind during the disaster, which is more than can be said of some of the male sex. Of course, even in such great calamities, there is something of the ludicrous, and, while all were regretting the burning of the poor darkeys, a stout, able-bodied colored woman, rescued with considerable difficulty, with gown all in a blaze, sent up a lamentation in the following strain: "Well, now, I've got on my best dress to see Memphis, and here it's now done gone worse than nothin' by this fire." The exclamation, even in the midst of the terrible sufferings which many were enduring, caused a smile to arise on the faces of many of those whose cheeks had a moment before been pallid with fear.

As early as possible the engine was dispatched to Memphis for assistance, and the news reached the city about 11 o'clock, and spread like wildfire through the streets. Nothing else was talked of, and the rumors were of a most exaggerated description. In a very short time Drs. Taylor, Otey, Brown, Erskine, Tucker, and others, reached the Mississippi and Tennessee depot, and were swiftly conveyed to the scene of the catastrophe by special train, and rendered every assistance to the wounded. Six persons, male and female, embracing Charles Eccles, the news agent, Bradford Jones, (colored), Harriet Reilly, (colored), Sally Amos (colored) and Charlotte Dillehanty, (colored) were all sent to the city hospital on the arrival of the train, where every attention was paid them by Dr. Thornton, City Physician. Sally Amos, who was from Senatobia, and who was burned in a frightful manner, died at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The others are likely to recover. Mr. N. W. Davis, of Texas, and his son, Felix, Mr. F. Davis, of DeSoto County, Miss., and Miss Laughlin were all carried to the Peabody Hotel and provided with comfortable apartments, and everything done to alleviate their sufferings. Master Felix Davis, who is between 14 and 15 years of age, was severely bruised about the head, neck, and side, and it is supposed he is injured internally. He has been unconscious ever since the accident. Last night, however, he was reported to be resting well, and hopes were entertained of his recovery by his medical attendants.

Mr. Felix Davis received contusions upon the face and hands, and, as he was sitting near the stove at the time of the accident, he was burned about the head and face. Mr. W. H. Davis and Miss Laughlin were only slightly wounded.

When the train which brought up the wounded and those who escaped without injury, arrived at the depot, a large crowd had collected, and Captain Ed Hart and Mr. Joiner, of Joiner, Poynter & Co., and other Memphis gentlemen, were warmly congratulated on the narrow escape they had had from a sudden and violent death.

About a couple of hours previous to the terrible catastrophe, Mr. A. S. Livermore, Superintendent of the road; Mr. C. P. Oakley, General Ticket Agent; and Mr. Lamb, Treasurer, passed the spot, on their usual visit of inspection, on a special train, and received intelligence of the accident at Coldwater. The train immediately returned and reached the spot at about half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile Mr. Teague, Master Mechanic, and a corps of wreckers and laborers are engaged in clearing away the wreck. The car which went over the precipice was chopped up, the kindling wood thrown into the gully, while the ladies' car, on the brink of the chasm, [illegible] platform, and with nearly all the windows smashed, while the interior presented a total wreck. This car, previous to the accident, was the best and handsomest car on the road, only having been recently built at a cost of several hundred dollars.

The scene presented in the afternoon was of the most dismal character. The baggage car had been rolled off of the track, and the portion down the embankment, while on the opposite side of the track was the debris of the car in which so many had lost their lives, a heap of smouldering ashes, in which were the charred remains of those who had perished in the flames far past any sign of recognition, and it was impossible to tell from [illegible] whether the sufferers had been male or female.

The stove around which Mr. Kirby, Conductor, Billy White and Charley Eccles were standing when the accident occurred, was in the midst of the smouldering heap, and the cover having fallen over the head of one of the sufferers, gave the body the appearance as if it had been burned in the stove. With one exception, all seemed to have perished within a few feet of each other. The fearful smell from the burning of human flesh caused everyone to seek their way to the bottom of the gulley, where workmen were engaged clearing away the wreck. As has been said, the gentlemen's car was smashed to pieces, while the ladies' car, with the front all smashed up, hung partially over the gully. The pier which was forced from its position by the force of the concussion, had toppled over into the chasm and gave ample testimony of the immense force with which the car had struck the solid mass. It is intended to remove the brick structure and drive piles on which the new bridge will be supported. This will be done to-day, and it is fully expected that the trains will be running regularly to-morrow morning.

The following is a correct list of the dead and wounded so far as could be ascertained yesterday:

DEAD.

Daniel White (colored), Granada, Harriet, his wife and Cora and Mary, their two children, aged respectively, 3 and 5 years; Nora Dillehanty, (colored), aged 5 years. All the above were burned to death in the car, with two others, colored, names unknown.

Sally Amos, (colored), Senatobia, died after being received into the City Hospital yesterday afternoon.

WOUNDED.

Master Felix Davis, Texas, badly bruised about the head and face, and injured internally.

Wm. White, omnibus agent, Memphis, severely burned about the head, face and hands. One of his eyes was completely burned out of the socket, and his hands had to be amputated last night.

Kate Hemphill, (colored), Granada, badly burned about the body, and not likely to recover.

Bradford Jones, (colored), Granada, badly burned about the hands and face.

Charles Eccles, newsboy, Memphis, badly burned about the face, hands, and neck.

Harriet Reilly, (colored), bruised on the head and arm.

Charlotte Dillehanty, (colored), Granada, burned on the arms.

Peter Kirby, Conductor of the train, burned on the face and legs but not seriously.

Dr. Samuel Reyne, Horn Lake Depot, had his legs badly bruised, and is under medical care.

The following were only slightly injured: W. N. Davis, Texas; F. Davis, DeSoto County; Miss Laughlin, DeSoto County; C. M. Thompson and W. Walger, Chulahoma, Miss.; Mr. Motherwell, Como, and Colonel Samuel Powell, Hernando, and a number of others whose names could not be ascertained.

The frightful calamity, as has been previously stated, was caused by the breaking of one of the axles of the baggage car, which had doubtless been rendered brittle by the intense frost that had prevailed at an early hour in the morning. No blame is attached to any one, and no railroad, either north or south, is managed with more care than the Mississippi & Tennessee, under the superintendency of Mr. A. S. Livermore and his efficient corps of assistants. It is worthy of remark that this is the first fatal accident which has occurred on the road within the past fifteen years.

The remains of those who were burned were gathered up, placed in a box, and brought to this city last evening. An inquest will be held on them at the store of Mr. Flaherty, undertaker, by Coroner Moffat, at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Interesting Questions Important to Merchants—Decisions by the Collector.

From the New York Times, Jan. 4.

The new tariff, which went into partial operation at the Custom House yesterday morning, has thus far worked smoothly, and few knotty questions have arisen which the Assistant Collector or the Naval Officer have not been able promptly to decide. Some of the merchants have, however, been somewhat puzzled by the interpretations which have been put upon the law and the regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it required considerable explanation. The statement made in the Times of Saturday morning, of the difficulties that must necessarily be met by reason of the going into operation of such radical changes in the tariff, seems to have been beneficial in instructing the merchants as to the course which they would be required to pursue, of which they were comparatively ignorant before. Yesterday morning, as soon as the Custom House was opened for business, [illegible] Bureau, under Deputy Collector James, was prepared for business, which was despatched as promptly as possible. The Warehouse Bureau of the Naval Office, under Major Haggerty, was also fully organized with its efficient corps of clerks, all of whom were thoroughly instructed in their duties, and nothing was permitted to interfere with the withdrawal of goods.

A question arose during the day in relation to goods which had entered port prior to midnight on the 31st ult. The case was that of the steamship The Queen, which did not come up the Bay until Sunday, though she was below on Saturday night. Some of the consignees of her cargo claimed that, as the goods had not been regularly entered until Monday, they should be admitted under the new tariff. This application was denied, as the law, as interpreted by the Collector, declares that the date of importation is that upon which the vessel enters the jurisdiction of the United States, a marine league from shore. Therefore the cargo of the Queen will have to pay duty under the old tariff. Had her Captain known this he might not have made so quick a passage.

Another question was upon the obligation resting on the importer under the following section of the instructions of the Secretary: [illegible] where any portion of the goods have been passed for withdrawal in the Custom House prior to the 1st day of January, 1871.

Parties who had purchased from importers goods which were in bonded warehouses desired to withdraw them, but found that they could not be recognized, [illegible] 50,000 chests of [illegible] places them in bond to await the reduced duty by the tariff of 1870. He meanwhile makes application to sell, and does sell, 10,000 chests to B, which are taken out of bond; 20,000 chests to C, which are also taken out of bond; and 10,000 chests to D, who procures a withdrawal permit, but leaves his goods in store, where also are 10,000 chests belonging to the original importer, who has given a bond for the amount of duty upon the entire 50,000 chests, which bond cannot be released until the whole of the goods are withdrawn. The purchaser, D, applies at the Custom House for permission to carry away his 10,000 chests and pay the reduced duty. He is here told that he is not recognized, but must bring a statement from the importer. D feels aggrieved and is disposed to find fault with the Customs officials, but little reflection convinces him that the regulation is just. If under these circumstances the importer is not willing to go through his books, and make up a statement showing that 10,000 chests of certain marks and numbers were sold to B and withdrawn; that 20,000 chests were sold to C, and 10,000 chests to D, and that there are 10,000 chests in the warehouse—thus comprising the number of chests named in his bond—there must either be something wrong, or else the importer is a very unaccommodating sort of person. The Custom House authorities have determined to require such a statement from importers upon each and every bond affected by the tariff.

These were the only questions which came up during the course of business yesterday, but doubtless many more will arise before all the goods in bond are withdrawn. It is stated that all the high grades of teas and most of the valuable brands of liquors have been withdrawn, leaving only low grades of teas, and ordinary qualities of brandies especially, in the bonded warehouses. All these, as well as sugars, coffee, and every other article affected by the tariff, will have to be reappraised, reweighed, and regauged, in order that the duties under the new tariff can be accurately determined.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Upham's Depilatory Powder.
[illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE
[illegible]

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN
[illegible]

WEATHER GUARD.
UNTIMELY DEATH[illegible]
[illegible]
Weather Guard
[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Weather and the Season.

Mexico and Its Future.

A Melodrama in a Restaurant.

Streets, Street Scenes and Street Gossip.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26, 1870.

Christmas with us has been a delightful one. The air is warm and clear, the sky unclouded, the Bay of San Francisco and the sea outside the Golden Gate almost unruffled by even a passing breeze, and the whole population given up to social enjoyment. I never saw our streets more crowded, and an expression of more thorough satisfaction on the face of nearly every one. Hope and courage beam on every countenance, and despite the disappointments and shortcomings of the past year, our people look forward with full confidence to a prosperous coming season. The outlook just now is decidedly a good one, and we have reason, all things considered, to be thankful for the mercies of the past year.

A WORD OF PROTEST.

In my letters to THE TRIBUNE, during the past six years, I have often referred to Mexico, our natural friend and ally, our sister republic, and next door neighbor. Why is it that our people can never unlearn a bad lesson, and come to look upon nations as one should look upon individuals, and deal with them accordingly? We hold that none but the robber and the thief will so covet his neighbor's goods as to deliberately talk of robbing him of them on the plea that he needs the articles, and his neighbor, who owns them, does not; but the press of the whole country copies and passes around—if not with outspoken approval, at least without condemnation or a word of reproval—such items as this, which I find going the rounds of the Northern journals, credited to the Galveston *Bulletin*:

"Mexico is more coveted to us this day than was California [illegible] of ancient Golconda—and with this we propose to pay off our national debt. The silver mines of three States in Mexico will pay off our debt and leave us the richest nation on earth. To us these mines are valuable. To her they are invaluable."

Now it is ever strike my countrymen who so flippantly put forth that robber plea of necessity, that in Mexico there is to-day a greater population to the square mile than there is in the United States, and that Mexico is a necessity for them, at least as much as it is to us, and that they have the prior right. Why not say that the bank next door has its vaults full of coin, and that the possession is "a necessity," then go to work with crow-bar and jimmy to acquire it? It would be quite as honorable, and more manly.

True, Mexico has rich mines, some of which are partially undeveloped, and many not yet worked at all. But these mines are owned by individuals, many of whom hold titles dating back two and even three centuries. Do we propose to turn land pirates, and national highwaymen, and rob them of them on other plea than that of necessity? We sink our manliness and degrade ourselves as a nation, and as individuals, when we do this. True, that the silver mines of Mexico, properly worked, would pay off our national debt, and leave us the richest nation on earth. But did it ever occur to us, that the present owners of these mines had nothing whatever to do with the creation of that debt; and, more, that while we were creating that debt, Mexico, reduced to the last extremity, was fighting bravely, and at last successfully, against European intervention, which had for its object the destruction of the republican form in America, and was a blow aimed as much against us as against her? Can we never become honest as a nation and learn to be just to our neighbors? I trust in God that a more honorable sentiment than that which is manifested in the quotation I have made, will prevail among our countrymen.

HOW TO ACQUIRE MEXICO.

Mexico is practically young as a nation yet, divided on questions of internal policy, but united to a man on every question of foreign policy, annexation, and intervention. She has paid for learning the art of war, since 1846-47, and can maintain the independence she has twice won by force of arms. Her eight and a half millions of people are determined not to be conquered or sold, and they will not be. We shall not conquer her by force of arms, and should we buy her territory and people [illegible] as many of our countrymen imagine we are bound to do. Of this we may be certain. But that the United States and Mexico will one day form one republic [illegible] San Francisco at the close of the good year of our Lord and Master, 1870.

But this is how it will come about: Mexico has thrown off the despotism of the Church and established free schools, a free press, and freedom of religious worship. Her people are being educated to fully understand the principles of free government, and "progress" is the political war cry of the great bulk of her population. They see that their most crying need is for railroads. Let us assist them in acquiring these, and we shall gain them and ourselves at the same time. She has no seaports worth the name on the Atlantic or Gulf side of the continent, and those on the Pacific side are in a great measure cut off from the interior by several barriers to the construction of good wagon roads, while her railroads are yet to come. Her large cities are all in the interior, and her wealth and refinement is hid from the gaze of those who merely pass along her coasts. She wants railroads to cross her territory, from ocean to ocean, but she wants still more railroads running north and south, through her populous mining and agricultural districts, connecting with our own, and opening up to her new fields for her products and industries. We should build at least two such roads down through her territory from our own eastern and western borders, until they unite, [illegible]. Then, and not until then, will her people travel here, and we among theirs, and mingle each with every other. Then our people will visit Mexico as they now visit California, and enjoy her glorious climate and drink in the wonderful beauty of her mighty mountains—by the side of which ours are but mole-hills—and the glories of her tropical scenery. We shall help them to develop the resources of a country the wealth of which truly the half has never been told, and our interests will soon become so thoroughly identical that it will be neither necessary nor desirable for us to continue to maintain two national governments. The States of Mexico will become sovereign States of the American Union, we shall celebrate their Cinco de Mayo and they our Fourth of July; we shall marry and intermarry and become one homogeneous people, with one flag and one common nationality. All this is possible, nay, certain, if we are but just and honest and manly in our dealings with our neighbors, and true to ourselves. I believe the child is born who will see all these things come to pass. When that time comes, all Europe, and Africa, and the islands of the ocean, might sink into the bottomless pit, without affecting us in the least. We shall then produce everything necessary to the highest state of prosperity and civilization within our own borders, and not care a straw for what Europe says, or thinks, or does. Surely, such a consummation is better worth working for than the annexation of a few paltry square miles of negro-peopled San Domingo, or the volcanic peaks of St. Thomas, over which we are now making such an unnecessary and pitiful fuss. But in matters of statesmanship, we have, indeed, stumbled on "the day of small things," and we seem to have no one in Congress capable of grasping the facts of the situation and comprehending the extent of the glorious possibilities open before us as a nation.

TWO CALIFORNIA SCENES.

Last evening, as I passed the door of a restaurant, next to the office of the Western Union Telegraph, on California street, I heard a shot, and, looking in, saw a waiter rush up to a young man who sat at a table, [illegible], and take a pistol from him. The young man was well dressed, and intelligent-looking. A current of blood was pouring from his mouth and nose. The story was soon told. He was a stranger in the place. He had called for a two dollar supper and ate it, drinking a $2.50 bottle of wine with it, then placed a small single-barrelled pistol in his mouth, pointed upward, and pulled the trigger. The shot was ineffective. The bullet passed through his palate, struck the base of the skull, glanced downward, and lodged somewhere in the neck, without inflicting a mortal, or, for the matter of that, a very dangerous wound. After he had got rid of about a couple quarts of blood, I asked him why he did it. "Why, to kill myself, of course. A man would naturally suppose that when another drew a bullet into his brain he meant it, would'n he? The blamed thing wouldn't work, though I thought I had a dead thing on it, and I have got to do it all over." "What is your name?" I asked. "None of your business! I don't owe you a cent, do I?" I suggested that his friends might care to know what had happened him. "Friends! Who the devil has friends in a strange city, without a dollar in his pocket?" was his cheering rejoinder, as he spit out another mouthful of blood.

The proprietor of the restaurant, a German, came up and said, "Mine friend, it was not necessary you should have killed [yourself] for a dinner. If you had told me you wanted something to eat, and no money, I would have given you a square meal any time, and if you wanted to kill yourself you might have done it out on the sidewalk, and not come in here and bloody mine things all up this way."

The would-be suicide replied, "Well, I am sorry, old fellow, about the blood, and I never thought about that; but, as to asking you for a meal, I can't [illegible] of course." Then an old man, who had walked up, examined the pistol, and remarked deliberately, "Wal, stranger, you are about as near a d— fool as I ever struck this side of the mountains. You may hail from the States, [illegible] The idea of tryin' to blow yer brains out with a [illegible] pop-gun like that [illegible] You ought to die for being such a blamed ignoramus!" The young man spat out another mouthful of blood, and said in a half humorous, half regretful tone, "Well, old fellow, I suppose my education has been somewhat neglected, but I can't help it. [illegible]" The [illegible] looked at him approvingly and [illegible]. "Dum me if I don't think you'll do. You are about the gamest chicken I ever seen; and I hope you'll live [illegible], and look at life with better luck."

The police then cleared the sidewalk, one of them saying, "Gentlemen, the performance is now over, for this evening. We shall be happy to see you all at the [illegible] evening, when there will be an entire change of programme. We [illegible]"

TRAGEDY [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Frightful Accident on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad—A Train Falls Through a Bridge—Seven Persons Burned to Death in a Car, and Thirty Injured by Burning or Bruising.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 4.

[illegible]

The following is a correct list of the dead and wounded so far as could be ascertained yesterday:

DEAD.

Daniel White (colored), Grenada; Clarinda, his wife and Cora and Mary, their two children, aged respectively, 8 and 3 years; Noah Dillehanty, (colored), aged 5 years. All the above were burned to death in the car, with two others, colored, names unknown.

Sally Amos, (colored), Senatobia, died after being received into the City Hospital yesterday afternoon.

WOUNDED.

Master Felix Davis, Texas, badly bruised about the head and face, and injured internally.

Wm. White, omnibus agent, Memphis, severely burned about the head, face and hands. One of his eyes was completely burned out of the socket, and his hands had to be amputated last night.

Kate Hemphill, (colored), Grenada, badly bruised about the body, and not likely to recover.

Bradford Jones, (colored), Grenada, badly burned about the hands and face.

Charles Eccles, newsboy, Memphis, badly burned about the face, hands, and neck.

Harriet Reilly, (colored), bruised on the head and arm.

Charlotte Dillehanty, (colored), Grenada, burned on the arms.

Peter Kirby, Conductor of the train, burned on the face and legs but not seriously.

Dr. Samuel Rayne, Horn Lake Depot, had his legs badly bruised, and is under medical care.

[illegible]

The frightful calamity—as has been previously stated—was caused by the breaking of one of the axles of the baggage car, which had doubtless been rendered brittle by the intense frost that has prevailed at an early hour in the morning. No blame is attached to any one, and no railroad, either north or south, is managed with more care than the Mississippi & Tennessee, under the superintendency of Mr. A. S. Livermore and his efficient corps of assistants. It is worthy of remark that this is the first fatal accident which has occurred on the road within the past fifteen years.

The remains of those who were burned were gathered up, placed in a box, and brought to this city last evening. An inquest will be held on them at the store of Mr. Flaherty, undertaker, by Coroner Moffat, at 10 o'clock this morning.

[illegible]

THE NEW TARIFF.

Interesting Questions Important to Merchants—Decisions by the Collector.

From the New York Times, Jan. 4.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Upham's Depilatory Powder.

[illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

[illegible]

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

[illegible]

WEATHER GUARD.

UNTIMELY DEATH

[illegible]

Weather Guard.

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Weather and the Season.

Mexico and Its Future.

A Melodrama in a Restaurant.

Streets, Street Scenes and Street Gossip.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26, 1870.

Christmas with us has been a delightful one. The air is warm and close, the sky unclouded, the Bay of San Francisco and the sea outside the Golden Gate almost unruffled by even by a passing breeze, and the whole population given up to social enjoyment. I never saw our streets more crowded, and an expression of more thorough satisfaction on the face of nearly every one. Hope and courage beam on every countenance, and despite the disappointments and shortcomings of the past year, our people look forward with full confidence to a prosperous coming season. The outlook just now is decidedly a good one, and we have reason, all things considered, to be thankful for the mercies of the past year.

A WORD OF PROTEST.

In my letters to THE TRIBUNE, during the past six years, I have often referred to Mexico, our natural friend and ally, our sister republic, and next door neighbor. Why is it that our people can never unlearn a bad lesson, and come to look upon nations as one should look upon individuals, and deal with them accordingly? We hold that none but the robber and the thief will so covet his neighbor's goods as to deliberately talk of robbing him of them on the plea that he needs the articles, and his neighbor, who owns them, does not; but the press of the whole country copies and passes around—if not with outspoken approval, at least without condemnation or a word of reproval—such items as this, which I find going the rounds of the Northern journals, credited to the Galveston *Bulletin*:

[illegible]

Now did it ever strike my countrymen who so flippantly put forth this robber plea of necessity, that in Mexico there is to-day a greater population to the square mile than there is in the United States, and that Mexico is a necessity for them, at least as much as it is to us, and that they have the prior right. [illegible]

HOW TO ACQUIRE MEXICO.

Mexico is practically young as a nation yet, divided on questions of internal policy, but united to a man on every question of foreign invasion, dictation, and intervention. [illegible]

[illegible]

TWO CALIFORNIA SCENES.

Last evening, as I passed the door of a restaurant, next to the office of the Western Union Telegraph, on California street, I heard a shot, and, looking in, saw a man rush up to a young man who sat at a table, collar him, and take a pistol from him. The young man was well dressed, and intelligent-looking. A torrent of blood was pouring from his mouth and nose. [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED, A PAVEMENT.

We want a substantial, enduring, noiseless pavement in San Francisco. [illegible]

[illegible]

ALTAMONTE.

TRAGEDY IN KANSAS.

A Man Deliberately Chokes His Wife to Death—The Murderer Lynched by a Mob.

From the New Chicago (Ks.) Transcript, Dec. 31.

A most foul and brutal murder was committed on Monday night, the 27th inst., in Big Creek township, [illegible]

[illegible]

The name of the murderer is Clay Livingston. [illegible]

[illegible]

A Texas Tragedy.

The telegraph some time ago reported, briefly, the results of an unhappy affray in El Paso, Texas, in which two gentlemen of high position lost their lives. [illegible]

LOUISIANA.

Southwestern Louisiana—Salubrity and Productions—Sugar, Fruits, and Game—Teche Country.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

IBERIA PARISH, La., Dec. 26.

I have travelled through the South several times, and am familiar with the advantages of its different States, yet never before have I found a region possessing so many desirable features as Southwestern Louisiana. I refer more particularly to the parishes of Iberia, St. Mary, St. Martin, LaFayette, and Vermillion, situate on or near the Gulf, and about 130 miles west of New Orleans.

The greater portion of this highly-favored section is high, rolling prairie, dotted with fine groves, and intersected with numerous navigable bayous, or rivers, whose banks are lined with forests of the choicest timber.

The soil is of the richest description, capable of producing from one to three hogsheads of sugar and one to two bales of cotton to the acre. In addition to those leading staples, rice, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, all varieties of vegetables and fruits are raised in large quantities.

THE CLIMATE.

This climate seems to be almost perfect, being a happy combination of the temperate and tropical, resembling in this respect Southern California, Spain and Italy. [illegible]

THE TECHE.

[illegible]

SUGAR CULTURE.

[illegible]

STOCK RAISING.

[illegible]

WILD GAME.

[illegible]

PRICE OF LANDS, ETC.

[illegible]

NORTHERNER.

John H. Surratt.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

[illegible]

MARK TWAIN.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29, 1870.

ENGLAND'S ENEMIES.

Lord Russell's Latest War Cry.

To the Editor of the London Times:

[illegible]

RUSSELL.

WISCONSIN.

Census Figures—Agricultural and Mechanical Productions—Grain Raising, Social Statistics, etc.

The Madison *State Journal* has a table compiled from the census, showing the agricultural and manufacturing productions of the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending June 1, 1870, and also the social statistics for the same time, arranged according to counties. The object of this article will be to present to our readers a few of the leading features of this table in a condensed form:

[illegible]

Total population in Wisconsin, 1,055,559. Net gain in ten years, 279,678.

A Murderer Murdered.

From the Selma (Ala.) Times.

[illegible]

THE INDIANS.

Dissatisfaction Among the Indians on the Plains—They Demand Arms and Ammunition—The President Asked to Remove Texas—Educational Prospects Among the More Civilized Tribes.

Washington (Jan. 3) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

According to recent reports received here, the Kiowas, Cheyennes, and other tribes of "Plains Indians," now gathered in and about Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, are not in an amicable mood, and there is not yet any certainty that they will not take to the war-path at the most convenient time.

A council was recently held at Agent Tatum's, at which "Lone Wolf," "Satanta," "Kicking Bird," "Tumbling Bird," Kiowa Chiefs, and "Pacer," an Apache Chief, with some lesser others, attended. [illegible]

[illegible]

But little progress has been made in teaching these Indians the arts of civilization. [illegible]

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Operations in 1870—Report of General Howard.

General Howard's annual report on the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, shows that, in accordance with the acts of Congress, the force of officers and clerks has been reduced from 158 to 87. [illegible]

[illegible]

John Stuart Mill to the Peace-Makers.

The following letter from John Stuart Mill was read at the late meeting of the Woman's Peace Association at New York:

"OCTOBER 29, 1870.

"DEAR MADAM: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of October 26. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Mrs. Julia Ward Howe." "J. S. MILL."

Railroads Sixty Years Ago.

The following is copy of a letter concerning railroads, was written by Chancellor Livingston, who had been associated with his brother-in-law, Robert Fulton, in the application of steam to navigation:

[illegible]

R. R. LIVINGSTON.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

Our despatches from New York show that there is an uneasy feeling in financial circles there, and a fear that there will be other and important failures before long, which may exert a wider influence than any that have occurred yet. [illegible]

[illegible]

In the local money market there was less activity to-day than on the two preceding days. The demand for money, however, continues very large, pork packers and grain operators being the principal applicants. [illegible]

[illegible]

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

Commerce of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

[illegible]

Dr. Clark.

[illegible]

Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Your Destiny.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Two Well Known Chicago Firms in Bankruptcy.

Suits for Damages Against the Evanston Rioters.

An Unhappy Loyalist—The Police Courts.

United States District Court.

CONSPIRACY CASE.

The trial of the indictment against James Geary and others, for conspiring to defraud the government in the matter of the payment of taxes upon tobacco manufactured in 1868 by Geary, was, yesterday, concluded, and the case given to the jury.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISABILITY OF A MINOR.

[illegible]

NEW PROCEEDINGS

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

THE EVANSTON RIOTERS AGAIN.

[illegible]

A SOUTHERN LOYALIST'S REWARD.

[illegible]

ACTION FOR SLANDER.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

SETTLED MATTERS.

In this court three estates, those of James Carter, John Nuell, and Charles W. Clayton, were declared settled.

WILL PROVED.

The will of Hobert Albers was probated, whereupon letters testamentary issued to Sophie Albers, his widow, under bond of $4,000.

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[illegible]

"WHITHER?"

The "Pearl of the Platform" Proceeds to Answer the Conundrum.

Miss Lillian S. Edgarton's Lecture on the Relations of the Sexes.

The audience that greeted Miss Lillian Edgarton, on the occasion of her first appearance this season, was not commensurate with the young lady's attractions, which are great, the hall being scarcely more than two-thirds full. The subject of the lecture was announced to be: "Whither Are We Drifting?" There were nearly as many ladies present as gentlemen, who appeared fully as much interested as any of the sterner sex.

[illegible]

TRUE ART CRITICISM.

Lecture by Prof. Bradish at the Academy of Design.

The lecture-room of the new Academy of Design was well filled on last evening, on the occasion of Professor Alvah Bradish's lecture on "How to Think and How to Judge of Works of Art." The audience was a choice and intelligent-looking one, and gave the speaker close attention throughout. Professor Bradish was introduced by Mr. J. Y. Scammon, who congratulated the people on the possession of so fine a building, and the audience on the prospect of hearing a gentleman of the reputation of the speaker. The lecturer then spoke substantially as follows:

[illegible]

After the conclusion of the lecture, according to an arrangement previously made, such of the audience as chose made a tour of the gallery of the academy.

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, CHICAGO, Jan. 6.

The following is the official record made for the "observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and seaboard," for the twenty-four hours ending at 11 p. m., Chicago time.

[illegible]

THE FINE ARTS.

BRAUN'S AUTOTYPES.

One of the most remarkable collections of pictures ever exhibited in Chicago is at present in the Opera House Gallery, embracing 10,000 facsimile copies, by the carbon-photographic process, of all the great works of art in Europe, including the masterpieces of all the old masters, prominent instances of the modern painters, and a large number of architectural views.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Only a Woman's Hair.

[illegible]

Excursion to Mississippi.

[illegible]

Announcements.

[illegible]

Coroner's Inquests.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

A young man, named Edgar L. Drury, whose parents reside in Chicago, died in Rockford, on Friday last, in consequence of an overdose of morphine, taken to alleviate neuralgia.

[illegible]

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND GIFT CONCERTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

THOMAS GOODMAN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1871.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

The following were among the arrivals at the principal hotels on yesterday:

TREMONT HOUSE.

[illegible]

SHERMAN HOUSE.

[illegible]

BRIGGS HOUSE.

[illegible]

PALMER HOUSE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, Jan. 6:

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

Satisfaction at the Result of the Senatorial Contest—Failure of an Anti-Monopoly Convention—Efforts to be Made to Tax Railroad Lands.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 6.—There is a very general feeling of satisfaction among the Republicans with the result of the Senatorial caucus last night.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Arrival of Legislators in Madison—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The French Army of the North Again Defeated.

The Prussian Cavalry in Full Pursuit at Last Accounts.

Bombardment of the Forts South of Paris Commenced.

FRANCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 4, via LONDON, Jan. 5.—The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris commenced at 8 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH AGAIN DEFEATED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A despatch from Havre, January 5, morning, confirms the despatch already published of the great battle on the left bank of the Seine. The battle was very fierce and of a very sanguinary character, and lasted for several hours, but as far as can be ascertained no decided advantage was gained. The loss on the part of the Prussians was very heavy, and the French troops showed remarkable spirit and daring.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—General Manteuffel telegraphs from Amiens on the 5th that General Bertheim, with troops from the First Army Corps, attacked the French early on the morning of that day (Tuesday) on the left bank of the Seine, and captured three cannon, three flags, and 500 prisoners.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The late foreign mail brings a report that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, had arrived at Mozambique, and was waiting there for a vessel bound for England.

[illegible]

SPAIN.

[illegible]

EAST INDIES.

[illegible]

VENEZUELA.

CARACAS, Dec. 24.—The surrender of Maracaibo and the forts surrounding the town is confirmed.

[illegible]

GREECE.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

[illegible]

THE WEST INDIES.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds—Caucuses—Railroad Depot Destroyed by Fire.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Protest of Cleveland Catholics Against the Spoliation of the Papal Dominions.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

An Unsettled Feeling in the Money Market.

Failures and Rumors of Failures.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAILURES.

[illegible]

MONEY.

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

GOLD.

[illegible]

STOCKS.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENTS.

The government bond market was firm.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

WHEAT.

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

A MANIAC MURDERER.

[illegible]

INTERESTING OCCASION.

[illegible]

ARMY RETIRING BOARD.

[illegible]

THE NEW CENSUS.

[illegible]

EDWARD BURLINGAME.

[illegible]

GRAND BALL.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Official Bonds Filed—Supreme Court—Amended Rules of Practice.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

The Hall Divorce Case at Princeton.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE NATHAN MURDERER.

How the Case Stands Now—The Deed Done by a Western Man—The Misfortunes of the Great George Jones.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 5.

[illegible]

Rich Cargo of a Sunken Boat—Whiskey Sixteen Years Old.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

[illegible]

Griswold's Fire Escape.

[illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. NILSSON IN ORATORIO, AT FARWELL HALL.

NILSSON IN ORATORIO.

THE MESSIAH.

THE CREATION.

[illegible]

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

Y. M. C. A.—FARWELL HALL.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.

"The Questions of To-Morrow."

[illegible]

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.........Proprietor and Manager.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

J. K. EMMET,

Fritz, Our Cousin German.

[illegible]

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE 12 TEMPTATIONS.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN

[illegible]

MR. SULLIVAN'S DANCING SCHOOL SOIREE

[illegible]

THE TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By J. H. PIKE.

An Entire Stock of Groceries,

[illegible]

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

THE RICHMOND HOUSE FURNITURE

Under the Hammer!

The Entire Furniture and Fixtures of the Richmond House TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

THE FURNITURE

[illegible]

FIXTURES.

BILLIARD ROOM.

[illegible]

The whole will be sold regardless of price.

[illegible]

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF 30 ROOMS, FROM A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Ice Chest, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Mirrors, Rockers, Bedding, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Chamber and Stair Carpets, Crockery, Cutlery, &c., &c.

SATURDAY, January 7, at 9½ o'clock.

By HENRY FELTMAN.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

A Lull in the Senatorial Contest.

The Campaign Against Logan to be Renewed with Vigor on Monday.

Senate Resolution to Inquire into the Delay in Exchange of Freight Transfers.

The Returns of the State Election Canvassed in Joint Session.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

[illegible]